The New-York Times.

...NO. 3138. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GREAT REBELLION.

...portant Advices from Washington.

...ce of the Rebels in Force between the Chain Bridge and Great Falls.

... National Pickets Driven Back to Prospect Hill.

The Divisions of Gens. McCall, Smith, Porter and McDowell Under Arms.

A COLLISION APPARENTLY IMMINENT.

Brilliant Exploit of One of the Potomac Flotilla.

Destruction of a Rebel Schooner up Quantico Creek.

Wilson's Zouaves Attacked on Santa Rosa Island.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

THREATENING DEMONSTATION OF THE REBELS.

During to-day the rebels advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point. The result was that the Division of Gen. McCALL was soon formed in line of battle with orders to advance. It was supported by cavalry and artillery. Several shots were fired by the rebel battery, but being out of range no injury was sustained by our troops. The Divisions of Gens. SMITH, PORTER and McDOWELL were also soon prepared for an apprehended emergency, but nothing further in addition to what is already stated occurred to induce an advance hostile movement.

Gen. McCLELLAN was on the Virginia side of the Potomac during the greater part of the day.

APPEARANCE OF THE REBEL PICKETS.

About twenty rebel cavalry pickets appeared on Barrett's Hill, three-quarters of a mile from Fall Church, to-day. They moved about indifferently and seemed to have no purpose in showing themselves to our pickets.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL SCHOONER AT AQUIA CREEK.

The Navy Department this morning received the following dispatch:

U. S. STEAMER UNION, Aquia Creek, Oct. 11, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for your information:

Being informed of a large schooner lying in Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and knowing, also, that a large number of troops were collected at that point, with the view of crossing the Potomac River, as was reported to me, I conceived it to be my duty to destroy her. With this object in view, I took two launches and my boat and pulled in for the vessel, at 2½ o'clock this morning. One of the launches was commanded by Midshipman W. F. STEWART, accompanied by the master, EDWARD L. HAYNES, of the *Rescue*, and the other by acting master AMOS FOSTER, of the *Resolute*. I also took with me the pilot of the vessel, LEWIS PENN. Some little difficulty was experienced in finding the entrance to the creek, which you will remember is very narrow. But having found it, we pulled up this crooked channel within pistol shot of either shore, until we discovered the schooner. She was close to the shore in charge of a sentry, who fled at our approach and alarmed the camp. She had a new suit of sails and all the furniture complete in the cabin, which was collected together and fired, producing a beautiful conflagration, but unfortunately revealing our position to the enemy, who commenced a rapid fire from both banks of that narrow and tortuous stream, intermingled with opprobrious epithets, until we were beyond their range.

Our crews returned a random fire from the boats, and two launches, gave three cheers, and pulled for their vessels, the light from the burning schooner guiding them on their way. Her destruction was complete, and although the clothes of the men and the boat were perforated with balls not a man was killed. Officers and men vied with each other in the performance of their duty. Acting-Master FOSTER applied the match in the cabin of the doomed vessel. Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. R. BENSALL, accompanied the expedition, ready, should his services be required.

I hope what I have done will meet your approbation, although I have acted without orders.

This little affair will show the enemy at least that we are watching him, and ready to meet and destroy his preparations for crossing the river at all times.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't,

A. D. HARRELL, Lieutenant-commanding.

To Capt. T. J. CRAVEN, commanding Potomac Flotilla.

MOVEMENTS OF VIRGINIA FAMILIES.

Many loyal families who left Falls Church and vicinity after Bull Run, have now returned and are occupying their residences, in the confident belief that they will not be again compelled to vacate them. Other dwellings, however, have been vacated as the rebels drew in their lines. Dr. BOWEN and Major NUTT quit their homes to share the fortunes of Secessia. SHERWOOD, a noted Secessionist, also left, but left his family at Falls Church. Two young men, named SHREVES and BOGGS, who with three or four Union families, had the temerity to remain at Falls Church, amid the rest of occupation, were carried off prisoners by the retreating rebels. Taylor's tavern, in the vicinity of Falls Church, is now the headquarters of the New-York Thirty-fifth. Mr. TAYLOR, with much difficulty was able to remain unharmed while the rebels were in possession, and but for the kindness of the Connecticut regiment, which left a quantity of crackers after the retreat from Bull Run, the family would have suffered for the necessaries of life. For many days, they could not obtain supplies from any source.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

Yesterday, a portion of a German regiment fired into the pickets of the New-York Thirty-fifth. Fortunately the mistake was discovered before any one had been injured.

WORK AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In the absence of Gen. CAMERON and Adjutant THOMAS, nothing but routine work is done at the War Department. Gen. McCLELLAN is getting ready to get ready. His Staff is already deemed sufficient for any possible emergency which is likely to come upon the army of the Potomac.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

There has been little or nothing of interest occurring in the city to-day. The arrest of individuals for political offences, having been carried to an extent sufficient to show the will and the power of the Government, will not be continued to a much greater extent. The examples that have been made have operated to effectually deter the malcontents from expressing opinions or giving information to the rebels.

FILLING UP THE REGIMENTS.

Recruits to fill up the ranks of regiments which have not reached the standard, are daily arriving and going into quarters.

COL. HECKER'S DIFFICULTIES.

Col. HECKER, who came hither on business connected with troubles in his regiment, now in Kentucky, has left Washington. Maj. KANE, Capt. MAUFF and Lieut. KLOPE, representing their own interests, and those of the other four officers who were discharged through Col. HECKER'S instrumentality, are still in Washington. They have preferred serious charges against Col. HECKER, and asked to be Court-martialed, but no decision has been made.

COL. JOHN PICKRELL, OF THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

Col. JOHN PICKRELL, of the New-York Thirteenth, has been placed in command of a portion of the line of works extending from near Arlington north. His headquarters are those recently occupied by Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, at the old Ross mansion, near Fort Corcoran. Col. PICKRELL was a classmate of Gen. MANSFIELD, and was for many years in the artillery service in the regular army.

AN EXPLANATION.

Unfounded statements of character prejudicial to the public interests frequently appear in the telegraphic news of journals published at a distance from the Capital. The inquiry is often made why the Government permits such dispatches to pass over the wires. It is, therefore, proper to say, by request, that these statements really go by mail, and not by telegraph, or are prepared at the points where they appear.

BAD MAIL FACILITIES.

Since the Government gave up the management of the railroad between this city and Baltimore, no train has arrived in time in the morning. It is a rare occurrence to have the mail that leaves New-York in the P. M. distributed before 11 or 12 o'clock the next day. By the present system it is impossible to write from New-York and obtain an answer from this place in less than three business days. This will be a sufficient reason for much apparent neglect in the officials here.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The official reports of the battle of Bull Run, submitted by the different commanders, big and little and Staff Officers, have just been returned by the President to the War Department. They occupy nearly a ream of cap paper.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

A half-dozen prisoners held in this city on suspicion of treasonable proclivities have been discharged within the past two days. They are citizens of Maryland and Virginia.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The preparations for the Naval Expedition to the coast of Secessia (exact point not stated) which have been making at this port for several weeks past are now nearly completed, and in a few days, perhaps a few hours, the whole fleet will be moving toward its destination. Two of the transports, viz., the *Cahawba* and *Coatzacoalcos* sailed last evening, and others may be under way before this meets the eyes of our readers. The *Cahawba* took out the Third Rhode Island Regiment, lately encamped at Fort Hamilton, and both vessels are supplied with surf boats, and experienced surfmen from Toms River, Long Branch, Squan and other places on the Jersey coast.

This will be the largest naval expedition ever fitted out on this continent, and at whatever point it first makes its appearance on the Southern coast, it will be likely to produce a sensation not hitherto experienced or counted upon by the rebels. Among the vessels belonging to the expedition, are the Flag-ship *Wabash*, steamships *James Adger*, *Augusta*, *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Curlew*, *O. M. Petit*, *Mercury*; gunboats *Ottawa*, *Unadilla*; transports *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Cahawba*, *Vanderbilt*, *Empire City*, *Coatzacoalcos*, *Ocean Queen*, *Parkersburgh*, *Roanoke*, and a large number of other warlike craft of various names and dimensions.

SAILING OF A UNITED STATES GUNBOAT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Mohican* will probably leave here Monday for the Southern coast.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND HIS ARMY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

While the politicians are surrounding Gen. McCLELLAN, and demanding that he shall advance upon Manassas, he maintains his equanimity and keeps his secrets. At last he is left the unembarrassed master of his own movements. This had become necessary in consequence of his individual energy and activity. He leaves nothing to others, and, although greatly absorbed in perusing reports, examining maps and directing details, is more in the saddle than any of his staff. Consulting with the President and the Cabinet daily, and listening to the advice of the Lieutenant-General, whose advanced years renders confinement to his chamber unavoidable, the duties of the field, and the whole scope of the campaign, demand that he shall be left to take his own course. He will not be hurried, nor driven, nor cajoled to. The responsibility devolving upon him is stupendous. The army subject to his command is one of the largest ever called together by any nation, and, although composed of splendid material, and completely armed and equiped, it is not as thoroughly disciplined as the troops that served under leaders in military and monarchical Governments. To see that these precious lives are not wasted by precipitate and hasty action is his constant care. The confidence reposed in him by the soldiers has become so great that where he leads they will follow. They feel that his interest in them is unceasing, and they know that his sleepless nights and untiring days are equally given to their comfort and safety, and to the honor and glory of the country. If I dared to expose to you the intricacies of his position, and the amazing regularity and order that he has infused into the army, you would be struck no less by his caution than by his foresight. The cavalry, when we reflect that it is mainly made up of men and horses heretofore unaccustomed to battle and the privations of the field, has never been surpassed. This tribute is paid alike by Prince DE JOINVILLE, who proves to be an experienced soldier, and by the ablest and oldest of our veteran officers. The commission to examine the qualifications of the commanders of regiments and companies has worked a magical change in the service, while the attention bestowed upon the health of the troops, and upon all departments of the commissariat—including that of the Quartermaster General—is rapidly making the infantry as hardy and as reliable as regulars. Above all, Gen. McCLELLAN'S reticence is his highest quality. He is no babbler. What he decides upon he executes promptly and quietly, issuing his orders without parade, and generally surprising his staff by unexpected suggestions, the result of his own deep, profound and patient reflections. The enemy, conscious of all these things, even with the encouraging thought that they have driven McDOWELL back, is in no haste for an engagement, and sees the column of the American army slowly advancing, with something like a consciousness that it is a wave that never will ebb, but will go direct on, sweeping every impediment before it. As our long line turns its face towards Manassas, intrenchments are thrown up, so that, even if retreat were possible, pursuit would be vain. Gen. McCLELLAN has been sufficiently flattered, and these words of mine are not words of flattery. I speak of him not to place an exaggerated estimate upon his qualities, but to give him the advantage of facts before the public, so that he may stand justified even to those who clamor for immediate action.

THE FREMONT AND BLAIR QUARREL.

The visit of Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-General THOMAS to the military district under the command of Major-General FREMONT, will dispose of the contest between that officer and Col. FRANK BLAIR. There has been so much crimination and recrimination; such a mingling of ultra political advice and military counsel, that it became imperative to subject the whole case to the investigation of practical and impartial men. The Secretary's tact, and his prompt manner of dispatching business, added to the experience and energy of the Adjutant-General, will, let us hope, bring something like order out of chaos. Thus far, Col. BLAIR has the advantage over his opponent, even if some of his allegations should be extravagant; but there is no disposition on the part of the President to do injustice to Gen. FREMONT. The partisans who are trying to give a party basis to the dispute between these two gentlemen, will fail their end. It has nothing whatever to do with the question of Slavery, nor yet with the proclamation issued by FREMONT and modified by the President. The whole matter is resolved in a single question: Is Gen. FREMONT the man for his place? If he is not, he ought to be, and no doubt will be, asked to give way to another commander. No motives of a personal character; no considerations of individual reputation; no political arguments will be suffered to prevent such an adjustment of this affair as will best promote our common cause. OCCASIONAL.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

WILSON'S ZOUAVES ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, received this morning, contains dispatches from New-Orleans giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Col. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst. Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments, made a landing in the night and drove in WILSON'S pickets, and shortly afterwards a fierce fight began. The Zouaves of Col. WILSON are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. The rebels claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves and destroyed all their camp equipage. They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of the killed. The rebels also say they carried off a number of prisoners.

REBEL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived here this morning, and brought nearly a hundred passengers, including sixty from Norfolk, who were permitted to leave by the Confederate authorities, a large proportion of whom are ladies and children. Before they were permitted to leave they were closely searched, to prevent the concealing of any newspapers. One gentleman, however, who had placed the Norfolk *Day Book* in his trunk, escaped detection. It contains a dispatch from New-Orleans, giving an account of a desperately-fought battle between BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves and a thousand rebels at Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst.

The dispatch says:

"About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th inst., the Confederates, commanded by Gen. ANDERSON, crossed the bay, and landed on Santa Rosa Island near WILSON'S Zouave encampment, without being discovered, drove in the pickets, and stormed the place, in less than an hour. They destroyed all WILSON'S tents, with the exception of the hospital one; captured a large amount of rations equipments, stores, and ammunition, and spiked all the guns placed in position. Among the Confederate loss are Capt. BRADFORD, of Florida, and Lieut. NEIMS, of Georgia, killed, and Lieuts. BUGLER and SYRE, badly wounded. The Confederate force consisted of three companies of a Georgia Regiment, a portion of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, a detachment of Mississippians and Georgians, two hundred Alabamians, and a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Capt. BRENT, formerly of the National Navy.

Lieut. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER, while carrying a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded.

Major ISRAEL VODGES, of the National Second Ligh Artillery, recently at Fortress Monroe, was taken prisoner."

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the work of transforming the *Jamestown* into a war vessel is rapidly progressing.

Passengers from Norfolk and Richmond give a gloomy account of affairs. The poorer classes of citizens are suffering much, and are really tired of the war.

The Government authorities have purchased nearly all the coffee in Richmond and Norfolk for the soldiers.

BENJAMIN HAGER, formerly in command of the Pikesville Arsenal, has been commisioned a Major-General.

The prisoners captured on board the propeller *Fanny* reached Norfolk on Wednesday night. They are as follows:

Lieut. I. M. PEACOCK, United States Navy, commanding the *Fanny*.

Lieut. Isaac W. Hunt, Quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana.

Corporals J. E. Tuttle, of Hudson County, and G. Everard, of New-York City—both of the New-York Ninth Regiment.

Also the following privates of the New-York Ninth Regiment: Rowan, Havens and Edsall, all of Hudson County; Cunningham, of Richmond County; Dougherty and Page, of Essex County; John Carson, Jas. Beith and Frank Trothen, of New-York City.

Also Capt. KEEFER, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, Sergeant BARTLETT, and twelve privates, Indianans and Illinoisans.

The prisoners captured at Chicamocomica include Sergeant-Major COMLY, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, four sergeants, two corporals, and twenty-seven privates of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

THE EIGHTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. MURPHY, fully armed and equipped, left Madison this morning *en route* for St. Louis, all in good health and spirits.

THE CASE OF COL. RANKIN.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Oct. 12.

In the case of Col. RANKIN, arrested here some days ago for trying to enlist men for the Federal army, the magistrates have decided to bind him over, to take his trial at the next Assizes, which sits here next week.

THE SECOND ARREST IN CANADA.

From the Montreal Herald of Friday.

It will be seen by the police report, that the law student arrested on suspicion of aiding and procuring men for the American army, was discharged, as the offence could not be proved. Mr. COURSOL, however, remarked that had the offence been proved, or should it be proved against any one in future, there was no doubt the law would be strictly enforced. GODIN was arrested on Wednesday afternoon, just after embarking in the *iron Duke*. At the same time, we learn, several others, perhaps twenty or thirty, were observed on board, who were suspected of having enlisted or of being about to enlist, but though questioned and watched by the police, none of them replied in such a manner as to warrant their arrest. A man in uniform, supposed to be an American officer, was also seen on board, but he pretended that he was not there on such a business as enlisting. Many of those who were suspected, on being questioned, replied that they had received tickets, and were going to work at Rouses' Point. Others denied having received free tickets—they had evidently been all instructed as to what they should say. It is said that the Americans have a detachment of Zouaves stationed at Rouses' Point, under the command of a former British subject, a Canadian, and well known in Montreal.

From what has been learned by watching suspicious characters in the city, it would appear that the enlistment is effected by first sending parties to Rouses' Point, where they receive $100 in cash if they enlist.

It is well known to the Police that there are parties in Montreal at the present moment who have for some time and are still engaged in procuring men for the Northern army. They supply them with tickets and send them to Rouse's Point, where they are enlisted as above stated. These agents receive $4 a head for every one they entrap. To evade suspicion, they change their residence frequently, take short journeys from Canada to the American border and back.

The young man McGUIRE says that great inducements were held out to him if he would enlist; his fare was to be paid to any part of the States, and, besides, he was to receive a large bounty. The act read by Mr. COURSOL to GODIN, (and which is given elsewhere) is the same as that under which Mr. RANKIN was arrested in Upper Canada.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, accompanied by Maj. PLUMLEY and Capt. McKEEVER, of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, left for the General's headquarters, at Tipton, at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon.

POSITION OF LANE AND STURGIS.

UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GENERALS—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE OSCEOLA EXPEDITION.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 10.

By the arrival of an officer of LANE'S Brigade, who left Kansas City on Sunday night, we have late intelligence from Western Missouri.

LANE and STURGIS, the former with 3,000 and the latter with 4,000 men, were still at Kansas City, unemployed, and waiting orders. A serious difficulty had sprung up between these commanders, on account of Gen. STURGIS' unfortunate habits, which are not well calculated to inspire confidence in his fitness to manœuvre a body of men, and it had proceeded so far that it was understood, when our informant left, that LANE would no longer obey STURGIS' orders, though the latter was his superior in rank. LANE'S sentiments were shared by the great body of his men, and nothing but necessity, induced by the presence of danger, would be able to bring about a good understanding between these officers. It was further understood that LANE was about to make charges against STURGIS, with a view to have him removed or suspended. This is unfortunate for the cause in that quarter. Gen. STURGIS is an officer of great merit. In the battle of Wilson's Creek, where LYON fell, he did capital service, and it is to be greatly regretted that he is now giving himself up to indulgences which carry with them consequences so detrimental to the Union cause. We take it for granted that Gen. FREMONT will interfere as soon as news of this affair comes to his ears.

LANE, on Wednesday last, sent out a scouting party to observe the movements of PRICE and his gang. They returned on Friday, having made a thorough reconnoissance of all the country in that vicinity. They found PRICE at Rose Hill, twenty miles from Lexington, and as near as they could ascertain, was throwing up temporary intrenchments. They report that PRICE'S force has been exaggerated as to numbers and efficiency, and that there is great discontent in his camp. Before leaving Lexington, he dismounted all his men but two thousand, and sent the horses across to the north side of the river, solely, it is alleged, to prevent wholesale desertions. Half his men are barefooted, and all not effectively armed. It is the opinion at Kansas City, that his army will gradually melt away as he goes southward, and that unless FREMONT makes haste, he will find nobody to fight.

A few additional particulars touching the expedition to Osceola are given us. The battle at the town was very short. Not over two hundred of the enemy were there, and they soon fled, leaving the inhabitants to continue the fight, which they did by firing from their houses, with some effect. Before LANE ordered the town to be burned, he made an estimate of the quantity of rebel stores in the place. Three thousand sacks of flour, five hundred barrels of sugar and molasses, fifty sacks of coffee, a quantity of bacon, and a great stock of camp utensils, were destroyed, and with them every house, save enough cabins to shelter the women until they could get away. A large number of negroes improved the opportunity to assert their inalienable rights, and that part of Missouri is poorer by at least two hundred chattels. LANE believes in the *lex talionis*—in hitting the rebels in the tenderest places—in ample reprisals on property, and life for life. A few days before the Osceola expedition he took nine men, who had sworn allegiance, organized a drum-head court-martial, and shot several of them without delay. Two boys of the party were released. This terrible example has had a salutary effect. The day before our informant left there came a rebel messenger into camp with a flag of truce, having a proposition to shoot no more Union men if LANE would desist. The agreement was made, and now the friends of the Government can live without perpetual fear of being hunted to death. Give Gen. JIM his way, and in a month he would pacify Western Missouri so effectually that rebellion would be heard of no more. His *argumentum ad hominum* is irresistible. A nigger for a horse is his rule of compensation in matters of property; life for life, in what relates to men. The killing is not hereafter to be all on one side. He asks of Government only arms, flour, coffee, sugar and ammunition, and he will provide the rest. He has 1,700 mounted men, most of whom have swapped horses since they took the field, invariably making good trades. He has organized and fitted out his supply trains with little expense to Uncle Sam, and, as for meat and forage, he has an abundance—seized as contraband of war. He is living upon the enemies of his country, and they are getting sick of the discipline to which they are subjected.

THE FREMONT AND BLAIR DOCUMENTS.

HOW THEY CAME TO BE PUBLISHED.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The public has been somewhat exercised as to the mysterious appearance in print of the documents in the case of Gen. FREMONT and the BLAIR family. It is well known that they first saw the light in the columns of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a paper not remarkable for its enterprise in gathering news, and not suspected of special sympathies, or secret channels of communication with either of the prominent parties to the unfortunate controversy in the Western Department. The mystery has been deepened by the fact that both parties indignantly disclaim having authorized the publication, while Gen. FREMONT denounces it as a gross breach of faith.

It is our happiness to be able to throw some light upon this foggy subject. Our readers know J. C. BELMAN the famous local reporter and æronaut. For a good many years he was devoted to brief local paragraphs, and was wafted out of the *Gazette* office by Prof. GODDARD to make several voyages through the upper air. He descended from the immense altitude to which he had been lifted by the pursuit of the science of æronautics, to the position of reporter for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and was sent to St. Louis in the capacity of war correspondent. In the course of human events Hon. R. M. COZWINE, who is fully determined not to relax an effort until rebellion is crushed out, was made Judge Advocate of FREMONT'S army. He of course knew Mr. BELMAN, and with his accustomed courtesy to the representatives of the Press, tendered him the "facilities" usual in such cases—that is to say, an armed chair, desk-room and stationery.

It came to pass, as Gen. FREMONT was about to take his departure for Jefferson City, that the Judge Advocate had a press of business, and needed the labors of a copyist. He availed himself immediately of the services of Mr. BELMAN, who was to be properly compensated for his toils in making fair copies of a certain correspondence, it being necessary to forward duplicates of the papers in the case to Washington.

Mr. BELMAN, in copying the letters, found them interesting, and wondered they had not been in the newspapers. It was his leading article of faith that nothing upon the globe accomplished its destiny until it made its appearance in print, with proper headlines. Therefore, as he copied letters from JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, and A. LINCOLN, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and JOHN C. FREMONT, he was astonished at the want of enterprise in the Press of St. Louis, and with perfect naturalness took copies of the aforesaid for use in his correspondence; and so one copy of the correspondence was sent to the President, and another to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

For some days after the event of publication, St. Louis, FREMONT, and Washington City, were in a condition of surpise and wrath. The indomitable BELMAN, panoplied in innocence, was late in finding out there was a row, and still later in knowing himself as the instrument of Providence visibly working in the Nation. The state of mind of Col. R. M. CORWINE, "when he learned all," is said to have been stupendous.

It may not be improper to state in this connection that Mr. BELMAN has retired from St. Louis. Indeed, for some unexplained cause, he retired with remarkable rapidity—not to say precipitation—and is now diligently engaged in the reportorial business, and the recuperation of his valuable health.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE HATTERAS FIGHT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Firday, Oct. 11, *vid* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement, which differ in some respects from the account already telegraphed.

The Indiana Regiment lost their tents, provisions many of their knapsacks, etc. Col. BROWN states his loss at about 50, but none were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment.

The loss of the rebels has been overstated, but it was undoubtedly large.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS will take passage on the *S. R. Spaulding* to-morrow night.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 12.

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, of Sept. 22, says:

New-Mexico is still free from invasion by the Texans. On the 13th inst., at Fort Moulleroy, 400 Navajoes made an attack on that post, but were repulsed, with a loss of twenty killed and forty-four taken prisoners. The troops in the fort had but one man wounded.

Col. ST. VRAIN has resigned, and it is understood that KIT CARSON will succeed him in the command.

The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45, does not seem to elicit much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with its requirements.

ATTEMPT OF A SCHOONER TO RUN THE GUARD-BOAT AT THE NARROWS.

The schooner *Martha T. Gause*, of Wilmington, Del., attempted to run the guard-boat stationed at the Narrows, yesterday morning, and was brought to by a shot striking her amidships, carrying away the rail on the opposite side of her. The excuse offered was that the captain was drunk, and below. She was bound to Wilmington or Baltimore. After having been signaled by the cutter to come to, two guns were fired, of which she took no notice, when United States Inspector RABINEAU communicated to Fort Lafayette, upon which the Fort, "acting in coöperation with the cutter," fired a shot across the schooner's bow. She then hauled her wind, and stood towards Fort Hamilton, (she being then a short distance below the Narrows.) Soon, however, she squared away for Sandy Hook, upon seeing which the Fort gave her another shot, which struck her bulwarks amidships on the port side, passing through close to her mainmast, and out through the bulwarks on the starboard side. This had the desired effect—the schooner returning, and anchoring near the cutter. She was afterwards released, and proceeded on her voyage.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

From the Philadelphia Press of Saturday.

We have full particulars, which we at present forbear from publishing, of the arrest of a man named J. W. PACKARD, who left Richmond, Va., on the 17th of September, and arrived in this city on Wednesday. He was formerly engaged with SLOAT & Co., in the manufacture of sewing machines, but accompanied the firm to Richmond, and has since been foreman of their extensive works for the making of cannon caps, primers, friction tubes, &c. He is said to have been a rabid Secessionist, concerned in the betrayal of a number of Virginia Unionists, and was selected upon a secret mission to come to the North.

Profiting by the experience of AIKEN and others, who had been discovered and captured in coming northward stealthily, PACKARD determined to adopt a novel stratagem, which he executed with consummate coolness and courage. It was simply to announce himself a fugitive from Richmond, and gain the ear of the Washington authorities, by imparting late information from the South. He would thus be beyond suspition, and, being regarded as a martyr, unusual facilities would be extended to him for obtaining a knowledge of our affairs.

Accordingly, having destroyed his passes, treasonable correspondence, &c., his first feat, at Covington Ky., was to fling up his hat before an American flag and fall upon his knees in an ecstasy of tearful patriotism. His next step was to visit the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and detail a series of hardihoods, adventures, and hair-breadth escapes, that went into said journal with a big head and a multitude of words. Coming eastward, he entered himself uniformly as hailing from Richmond, and rejoiced the idlers in a host of bar-rooms with the story of his troubles and relief. At Washington, he obtained audience and presented diagrams and statistics supposed to represent the number and condition of the Confederates; stopped at the National Hotel three days and went over the river, and on Thursday came to town, checked his baggage to New-York, and stopped over night at the American Hotel.

Detective BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who had obtained intelligence of his contemplated trip northward, here took him in custody, and he was committed to prison by order from Secretary SEWARD. In a few days he will probably go to Fort Lafayette.

No letters, passes, or anything of the sort were found upon him, but he acknowledged that under Confederate protection he had passed to Nashville, and through the rebel lines at Bowling Green, afterwards going to Covington on horseback. He carried more gold than most fugitives possess after leaving the rebel pickets, and with characteristic coolness begged the officer to telegraph to Washington requesting his release. We are informed that PACKARD was in quest of fine coil wire for telegraph instruments, an article greatly needed at the South. He is thirty-two years old, and has a family residing at Bridgewater, Mass. If no other evidence had been brought against him, the fact of his superintending a rebel arsenal would warrant his imprisonment.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 421.—In accordance with General Orders No. 78, from this Department, and General Orders No. 71, from the War Department, the organizations known as the Shepard Rifles, the Scott Rifles, and the Union Rifles, are hereby consolidated into a regiment, to be known and designated as the Fifty-first Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

The Shepard Rifles will be consolidated into six companies, the Scott Rifles into two companies, and the Union Rifles into two companies.

The officers rendered supernumerary by this arrangement will be honorably discharged. The following persons are appointed field officers of the regiment thus organized, and together with the staff and company officers hereinafter designated, will be commissioned whenever the field, and staff, and company muster-rolls, certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State:

Colonel, Edward Ferrero; Lieutenant-Colonel, Anton Maston Leichtukost; Major, Robert B. Potter; Surgeon, Ephraim W. Buck; Assistant Surgeon, Charles W. Torrey; Chaplain, Owen Na Benion; Adjutant, Augustin J. Dayton; Quartermaster, Daniel W. Horton; Captains, Morris Hazard, Samuel H. Sims, George W. Merritt, John G. Wright, Stephen W. Chase, William D. Campbell, R. C. Mitchell, Frank E. McIlvaine, Thomas Philips, David H. Johnson; First Lieutenants, James M. Miller, David W. Wright, George A. Porter, Wm. Cuff, Henry Francis, Henry B. Holbrook, John Stewart, Charles Graff, Frederick Graef, Frank W. Tryon; Second Lieutenants, Alfred Duff, James H. Halstead, Thomas D. Marsh, John T. Raplige, A. W. McKee, James A. Johnston, L. O. Goodridge, Andrew L. Fowler, Allen Adolph Bilgert.

Col. FERRERO will report, with his command, to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE, at Hempstead, L. I.

Brig.-Gen. YATES is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 12, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 327.—In compliance with Special Orders No. 421, from General Headquarters, Col. FERRERO, commanding the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, will make requisition for transportation to Hempstead, L. I., on Col. D. D. TOMPKINS.

The several commands consolidated, as stated in said order, will report to Col. FERRERO, and will make requisitions for transportation from their several places of encampment to Palace Garden, upon Brig.-Gen. ARTHUR.

Col. FERRERO will report the company officers as consolidated. By order of

CHAS. YATES, Brig.-Gen. Com'g Depot.

THOS. ALLOCK, A. D. C.

STAND OF COLORS FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A beautiful stand of colors, the gift of friends in the Fire Department and citizens, intended for the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, now on duty on the Potomac, are on exhibition at WILMARTH'S picture-frame store, No. 650 Broadway. The standard is of heavy silk, with the thirty-four stars of the same material sewed on. The regimental flag is also of heavy silk, bearing on one side the American Eagle, in the act of springing for flight, and on the reverse the State Arms, both exquisitely painted by J. H. CAFFREY. On the one side are the words: "Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade," and on the other, "Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves." This beautiful stand of colors (with two silk guide-flags, inscribed with the name of the regiment in letters of gold,) will be presented to the regiment in a few days, and, meanwhile, they will remain as above for inspection.

DEPARTURE OF COL. SERRILL'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been stationed for some time past at the Quarantine Grounds, Staten Island left their camp last evening for the seat of war. They embarked on board the steamer *John Potter* for South Amboy, where they took the cars for Philadelphia. They are supposed to be destined for Annapolis.

MORGAN RIFLES.

This regiment, which is located at Conrad's Garden, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, E. R., is rapidly filling up its ranks. A company of thirty-eight men was added to the corps on Friday.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

On Thursday next, the 17th of October, the annual inspection and review of the National Guard will take place on Washington Parade-ground at 12½ o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Fifteen Thousand Troops Gone from Washington on some Unknown Expedition—Passage of Recruits Through Baltimore—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

Yesterday 15,00 troops passed over the Annapolis Railroad from Washington, bound upon some unknown expedition, which is to comprise 75,000 troops, —infantry, artillery and cavalry, being demanded.

The Twenty-second (Senator WILSON'S) Massachusetts Regiment arrived in this city at 11½ o'clock last night, and departed for Washington at 12.

The Forty-fifth New-York Regiment (German Rifles) arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, and passed immediately on to Washington.

The engineers in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are busily engaged in estimating the cost of reopening that road from Sandy Hook to Cumberland, and of making some improvements which will enable them to meet the demands which press upon that important route when again put in operation. It is the intention of Government to lend its aid to the speedy resumption of business upon this route, which will be of the greatest advantage both to Washington and Baltimore. There is now no direct communication with the West, all the business between these two sections being carried on by the way of the Northern Central Railroad. The accumulation of freight bills by this roundabout route is seriously felt by Government as well as Baltimore, and it is a matter of no ordinary importance that this route should be opened. Provisions from the West will then diminish in price, and come to hand in much better condition.

It is the intention of this Company to replace the culverts and bridges, destroyed by the rebels, with iron ones, the patterns of which are now making at their works. When ready to commence operations Government will furnish ample protection, and resist all attempts to frustrate the designs of the Company.

On Wednesday last the supervision of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was transferred by Government to its agents. Since the first of May last this portion of the road has been under military direction.

For some little time past letters have periodically been dropped into the city post-office of Baltimore in considerable quantities directed to various parties well known to be of strong Southern feelings, and who had friends in the Southern Army in Virginia. Suspicions were aroused that these letters emanated outside the regular mail routes, and measures were instituted to detect the outlaw post agent, and which resulted yesterday in the arrest of a Mr. CARTER, of the firm of FOCKE & CARTER, on Baltimore-street, by order of the Government. Mr. CARTER was immediately taken down to Fort McHenry. He stands charged not only with conveying letters to and from the rebels, but also with furnishing them with goods. He will be taken to Fort Lafayette this evening.

I was this morning shown another letter from a young man of this city, now at Richmond, which reiterates the statement made to me by a rebel deserter a few days ago. The writer says: "It is the cause of just complaint among our officers that Northern papers find their way into the hands of the men. They breed an uneasy, restless, murmuring disposition, and sometimes induce a settled melancholy. The soldiers seem more ready to trust in these Abolition hum

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Trip to Leamington—Oxford—Warwick Castle—English View of American Affairs—Little Sympathy with the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAMINGTON, Eng., Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

This pretty watering place lies in the middle of one of the most interesting districts in England, and after all the noise and smoke of London, the feeling of relief in arriving somewhere out of the region of business is enormous. At this season London is deserted. Even business men have left it, and sought the seaside or the Continent. All my own authorities on political matters had left town, so that we were delivered up to the lies of the newspapers without hope of relief, and I was delighted to take a little vacation myself, and run over England to visit again the old places of which one never tires. I passed a day at Oxford to rub up my recollections of the place. It is now vacation there, and the city is very quiet. The old buildings look perhaps still older and more ragged than ever, as though some virulent cutaneous disease had got wholly beyond control and were striking in to vital parts; for the stone of which they are largely built is wholly unfit for the purpose. I walked again through the quadrangles of Maudlen, and thought as usual of CROMWELL and JAMES the Second, who might indeed live there now for all the apparent change there has been in the place, so far as one's imagination goes. ADDISON'S Walk is as pretty as ever, and the deer are still grazing under the old trees of the park. It is hard to describe the sensation that the peace and dignity of these grand colleges cause to one who is used to the roar and dirt of London. At the Bodleian Library they are preparing for an innovation which for Oxford is wonderful, and which may cause the bones of BODLEY to rattle in their grave. It is no less than to transfer the reading-room over to the Radcliffe Library, so as to make a reading-room like that of the British Museum. The books of the Radcliffe are to be transferred to the new Museum which has just been completed not far from Wadham College. The great increase of the Bodleian has made this step necessary, and certainly it will be a great improvement, for the old reading-room is not what it should be, though very quaint and interesting.

At Oxford I have one or two acquaintances, and happened to find one of them still there. Of course, one of his first remarks was to condole, with ever so slight an air of triumph, (as I imagined,) over the unhappy state of America, and he seemed quite surprised when I took the opposite view, and declared myself more confident than ever in the superiority of Republican institutions. He couldn't at all see, he said, the use of holding out so obstinately, when all the world was against me—a man ought to know when he's beaten. Then he returned to that old question, that no Englishman seems capable of answering, "Why didn't you let the South go at once? They were a bad lot in any country, and a good riddance. Why not let them go, if they wanted it so much?" I gave him a rapid view, about three-quarters of an hour in length, of the reasons why we couldn't, but when I left him he was still unconvinced, though somewhat shaken, and will relapse again with the next copy of the London *Times* that he reads.

So it is throughout all this class of people. They have always expected the destruction of the United States, and now that the struggle has come, they at once jump to the conclusion that here is an end of Republican institutions forever. No reasoning will shake them in this conviction, and nothing but the successful end of the war will ever bring them to the belief that for the time a respite has been granted, and that republicanism may drag on a few years yet.

From Oxford I came here. It is not very far, and the journey places one in the heart of one of the most lovely parts of England. An hour's walk, a delight to those accustomed to London pavements, brings one to the ruins of Kenilworth. I have seen many ruins in my life—ruins on the Rhine, on the Danube, in Italy and in Greece—but there is nothing in the best of them to surpass the beauty of Kenilworth, though some are more strikingly situated. The English ivy, which one meets no where else than in England, is a charm that seems to give completeness and grace to ugliness. Of all rurally beautiful and peaceful sights, Kenilworth, on a fine Summer evening, stands behind few. Yet here one is pestered by Sir WALTER SCOTT; and the troops of English tourists, mostly vulgar and very seldom attractive, have no eyes for anything but Amy Robsart's tower, and the trap-door through which she did not fall. Why they can't go to the right place to look for their Amy Robsart, is a problem that I never could solve. Sir WALTER says, if I recollect right, that she lived and died at Cumnor Hall, and was only a short time at Kenilworth. Yet it seems to be a personal insult to hint to female visitors at Kenilworth that Amy Robsart had nothing to do with it, and that it would show common sense to admire what was there, without looking for what wasn't.

Another short walk leads from Leamington over to Warwick, where Warwick Castle, the best and almost the only one of the old fortified feudal castles still remaining, lies with all its old turrets and battlements, on a lovely little stream with a broad park beyond. There are many places in England much more splendid and costly than this, but there are none more complete and fascinating. The great hall into which the visitors first enter, with its oak roof and panneled walls covered with armor and weapons, stags' horns and heads; the great chimney corner; the deep windows looking down upon the stream; the waxed floor; all remind one of feudal times as they must once have existed; making always, however, an allowance for modern polish and ornament. I have seen Warwick Castle again and again, but it never loses its charm. There is not its match in the world.

Throughout these excursions I have from time to time met Englishmen who have talked more or less at large on the subject of our American troubles. Their opinions are very seldom wholly correct, and often very wrong, and yet it is fair to say that as a whole they have been as fair as I had any right to expect. Everywhere I am met with the complaint against the American Press, and the defiant tone it has taken against England. This is felt here bitterly, even while the imitating course of the London *Times* has been admitted and blamed. The tariff, too, is a very sore point. Its effects have been felt here as deeply as the want of cotton itself. Another matter which has disturbed people generally, has been the confiscation of Southern property in the North. One gentleman I met in the cars who owned a considerable quantity of railroad and other stock in the United States, was in great trouble about it. In case of any difficulties between the United States and England, he was afraid of having his property and dividends confiscated, and he represented to me warmly, how deeply the suspicion of such action would shake our credit here. I tried to convince him of the difference of the cases, and to show the peculiar nature of this war, but he evidently was not satisfied, and declared that he meant to write to his agent to inquire as to the advisability of selling out his American stock at present prices. I am afraid his assertion is true that there are many others in the same condition, and that confidence in American investments is for the present gravely shaken in England. The whole system of confiscations is calculated to do it to the utmost.

But one fact I am very sure of. Whatever feeling there may be towards us, towards the South there is as little sympathy felt in any of the classes of English [illegible] there is [illegible] and there a man may like Mr. THOMPSON HUNT, in the London *Telegraph*, defend the slaveholders on their own merits, but the vast majority of the English people, however much they may dislike the North, are still more hostile to the South. The first remark always is, Why not let them go? They are going to the devil fast enough, without your trying to stop them. Never have I heard one single wish expressed that England or France might interfere to protect them, nor do I believe that such a wish exists anywhere, except among the few whose interests are wound up in the South. By far the larger portion of the people would rather see the South sunk, and the Gulf of Mexico extended to the Kentucky line, than have war with any of the great Powers. If anything could, however, induce them to consent to a war, they all declare it would be the insolent threats of the New-York *Herald* and the other papers of the same style of thought.

Sympathy with the South does not exist in England to any great extent. The worst feeling is that of the Conservatives—of the London *Times*, and Sir BULWER LYTTON—of dread of Democracy. If the American cotton crop could be destroyed at once, all doubt would be at an end on this matter, for India cotton would then be able to come forward. It is the uncertainty that now prevents it.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Public Feeling Regarding Affairs in Missouri—Movements in Grain and Other Produce—A Religious Convention in Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

The public feeling in the West, in regard to the treatment of FREMONT, does not in the least subside. The people are not convinced that he is not worthy of all the confidence they have extended to him; and are indignant that he should be subjected to so many annoyances. They even contrast his activity with the resultless inaction of the immense and overwhelming force on the Potomac, which is, month after month, receiving constant and heavy reinforcements, and yet doing nothing; which is permitting itself to be cooped up and frightened by one-half its numbers; suffering a few hundreds, or, at most, a few thousands, to hold positions for weeks in sight of the National Capital. The publication of BLAIR'S charges and specifications operates in FREMONT'S favor rather than against him. They are regarded as puerile, personal, malicious, and bearing upon their face the odor of having come from a source disappointed in securing the contracts for public supplies, and not prompted by a regard for the public good. Such is the public verdict in this quarter; and no doubt is entertained but that such will be the verdict of an impartial Court-martial. There is one charge, however, upon which the public mind is far from being satisfied. That relates to the Lexington disaster. An explanation is demanded here, and there must be a strong reason given for permitting the adverse result, or the dissatisfaction will continue. Serious damage to the public service will result from these constant annoyances and interferences with the commanding General of the Western Department, unless it shall be clearly and unmistakably demonstrated that there are good and sufficient grounds for them. Already great dissatisfaction has been created in this State even with the President, who is so popular with us, and while the exigencies of the country require harmony and concert of action among those appointed to lead in the struggle, the people are constantly presented with spectacles which are truly deplorable.

The crop deficits in Europe—on the continent as well as in England—increase the interest of our grain receipts and shipments among your produce men. It is peculiarly unfortunate that so large a portion of the wheat has been damaged in stack by the recent continued rains at this juncture, when moderate prices and an abundant supply are desirable. But, notwithstanding this calamity, the West will continue its shipments East, and you may draw upon us for any indefinite quantity. The receipts, though falling off somewhat, are still large. For the past twenty-four hours: flour, 6,325 barrels; wheat, 96,511 bushels; corn, 129,321 bushels. Other grains nominal. For the week ending with the 8th: Flour, 44,161 bbls.; Wheat, 857,301 bushels; Corn, 851,426 bushels; Oats, 30,120 bushels; Rye, 10,561 bushels; Barley, 15,611 bushels; Live Hogs, 4,125; beef Cattle, 3,213. Shipments: Flour, 47,261 bbls.; Wheat, 689,321 bushels; Corn, 725,346 bushels; Oats, 16,381 bushels; Rye, 11,168 bushels; Live Hogs, 2,526; Beef Cattle, 1,763. The receipts for the season equal 43,000,000 bushels. In store Oct. 8, Flour, 9,810 bbls. Wheat, 797,161 bushels; Corn, 1,763,181 bushels; Oats, 210,168 bushels. Prices have had a declining tendency during the week. Flour has receded 5c.@10c.; Wheat, 3c.@5c.; Corn 1c.@3c. Coarse Wool is in active demand, with improving prices and a fair supply. For any cloth grades, 30c.@35c. are paid. Fine neglected. Financial matters are without change. Exchange nominal. Demand Treasury Notes in much request as currency. Supply limited. Three years', 98@99. No much doing in the National Loan. Only $117,000 yet taken in this city. Matters in Missouri have some effect upon it. Freights to Buffalo, 16c. for Wheat, 15c. for Corn. To Oswego, 22c. for Wheat, 21c. for Corn. (Corn is selling in this city at 20½c.@22½c.) The sailors are on a strike for wages. They demand $2 per day. Have been receiving $1 and $1 25. They think they ought to receive some benefit from the high freights. Railroads are taxed to their capacity with freights for the East.

In our military news there is little change to note. There are about a dozen recruiting offices in this city for as many different organizations, and Camp Douglas, the new State rendezvous, is beginning to fill up, the arrangements and barracks having been completed. It is intended for a camp of instruction during the war.

A religious convention of some importance is now in session in this city. It is the Triennial Congregational Convention of the Northwest. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin are represented. Its principal business is connected with the Northwestern Theological Seminary of this city. Other matters, however, connected with the welfare of the denomination are considered. The finances of the Seminary, which are dependent upon contributions from the churches, do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition. The Institution has been in operation three years, and has done a good work for the West, and should be liberally sustained. But the civil war is felt here as well as elsewhere.

There is also a General Sabbath School Meeting, or Convention, going forward in this city. Large numbers are in from various sections of the Western country, and many delegates from the East. There is to be a children's demonstration connected with it, and a procession of, it is estimated, ten thousand scholars, is to be among its features. Sabbath Schools in this city are in a very flourishing condition, and, through Mission schools, in addition to those attached to the churches, a large proportion of the children are enjoying their advantages.

Another female spy—named Mrs. JANE O. ROBINSON—was arrested at a private house in this city, on Saturday, by a United States Detective from Cincinnati. Her husband is in the Tennessee Confederate army, and she came up North under the guise of a Union fugitive. She was detected by the capture of some contraband correspondence found on a rebel in Kentucky. There are, undoubtedly, a large number of this description of persons all over the Free States.

A Tale of Insanity.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

For several years past an old man of bronzed features and weather-beaten aspect has attracted the notice of people on the dock, in the vicinity of the freight depôts, by his singular actions. He will stand for hours at a time looking off towards the lake, holding in his hand, high above his head, a piece of paper or a fragment of a broom, with which he appears to be making signals. Unheeding the stares of passers-by, or the jeers of thoughtless boys who gather around him, there he will stand patiently, waving his signal and gazing intently far out upon the lake, muttering incoherently to himself meanwhile. A sailor, who knows the old man, gave us this morning an inkling as to his history.

He was a fisherman on Lake Michigan, and reared his children, four sons, to the same calling. In a great storm which swept that lake four years ago this Fall, his sons were all lost with their boat. The father, with the prophetic vision of an old fisherman, saw that a great storm was coming and his boys were out on the lake. From a high position on shore he attempted to signal them to return, but the storm, which came on with the suddenness and rapidity often remarked on Lake Michigan, overtook them before they could reach harbor. The boat capsized in the gale, and the frantic father saw his four sons, the stay of his old age, perish among the angry waves, and he powerless to aid them. His mind never recovered from the shock. He clings to the vicinity of the lakes, and is almost constantly employed in watching the waters and making imaginary signals to his sons. When there is a storm on the lake his agita-

VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Emancipation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to perceive, that although you express your views clearly and distinctly on this important subject, you are willing that correspondents, especially subscribers, may express theirs, within reasonable compass. It is proper that what everybody is talking about should be discussed in the public Press. I therefore solicit space for some reflections from one who had something to say on public affairs the day when President JEFFERSON was inaugurated.

An extensive correspondence throughout the country enables me to form a pretty good estimate of public opinion, especially in the Western States, and I can safely say, that while the people have been unwilling to dictate to President LINCOLN, or Gen. MCCLELLAN, the course they should *now* pursue in reference to slaves in the rebel States, they certainly will, by overwhelming masses, sustain Gen. FREMONT in his proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebel masters in Missouri. They feel that when a General enters a territory already in a state of anarchy, and, for the security of persons and property, proclaims *martial law* as a necessity, and most urgent necessity, a countermand or modification of that act, under pretext that it does not conform to a Congressional enactment, vaguely expressed, is too absurd to be repeated.

They say that if the writ of *habeas corpus* can be suspended, why not that enactment? That if martial law may be supreme in any one instance, why not in that? That if the rebel's life, his horse, his ox, may be taken, why not his slave? The truth is, many are ceasing to have decent respect for those who are exhorting the free North to enlist as volunteers, and who yet are unwilling to let even the slaves of rebel masters have their freedom, and join in putting down this infamous rebellion.

There are millions of able-bodied men in the rebel States, in the right place, ready, at a word, to lay down their lives for the Government that would give them liberty and protection. I would have no indiscriminate slaughter. Every slave would be at once under martial law. They could be armed at as little expense as white men. Indeed, we might dismiss half of our white force, and give the arms to slaves, for nothing would so frighten the rebels as the fact of an army of freed colored men in their midst or behind them. The rebels would not only be immensely weakened in strength, numbers and supplies, but the troops at Manassas, and other frontier points, would have to *disband*, and run home to take care of affairs there.

Weakened, disbanded, overwhelmed, they would speedily have to surrender. Life, means and time would be saved; and then the accursed thing that bred all this difficulty, (and which if perpetuated will breed more,)—Slavery—the source of almost all our woes—would be virtually destroyed. Had FREMONT been allowed to go on untrameled, we believe that ere this PRICE would have been cut off, MULLIGAN saved, and the rebellion in Missouri crushed out. And with these results he would have had a prestige that would have carried the enthusiasm of the North, while it struck terror into the other rebel States. If he fails now, checked and crippled as he has been, thousands in their inmost souls will anathematize those who have hindered him.

I tremble for our country now as at no previous time. If the President and the people fail to improve this opportunity, so open and unexceptionable, and harden their hearts against the claims of God's power, then we have, as Egypt had, judgments in reserve, and our rivers must be turned into blood, (as at Bull Run,) and the shrieks of the first-born go up from every chamber. The North is guilty; will she now repent? FREEDOM.

The Republican Nominee for Canal Commissioner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following article appears in the *Tribune* of the 3d, and the purpose of its appearance is to prejudice Gen. BRUCE as the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner:

"The telegram apprises us that at a Republican County Convention, held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, 'On motion of Hon. AUSTIN MYERS, the Convention warmly indorsed BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner.'

There are doubtless persons who would prefer to run for office *with*, as there are others who would choose to run *without*, the warm indorsement of 'Hon. AUSTIN MYERS.' We wish to be understood as belonging to the latter class."

This article is excessively unfair, both toward Gen. BRUCE and Capt. MYERS.

Gen. BRUCE was a prominent candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Middle Division of the Canals at the Republican Convention of 1860, but was defeated by Mr. BARNES, who was nominated and elected. Mr. BARNES died a few days after the election, and in pursuance of the power vested in the Legislature, that body at an early part of the session of 1861 elected Gen. BRUCE to fill the vacancy.

No one, even of those opposed to the political opinions of Gen. BRUCE, ever questioned his fitness and capacity for the position.

He entered upon his official duties immediately, and every business man connected with the middle division of the canal, by residence or business interests, whether Republican, Democrat, Abolitionist or Greeleyite, will bear testimony to the fact that no Commissioner has ever discharged his duties with greater efficiency or fidelity on that Division.

To accept the office, which the Legislature could fill only till the next general election, Gen. BRUCE, of necessity, abandoned the supervision of his private business and interests; and we are assured that in season and out of season, by day and by night, he has been ever at his post, and ever vigilant of the protection of the public weal.

Gen. BRUCE accepted the office, with the expectation of all, and with the expressed assurance of his friends that he would, of course, receive the nomination of the Convention of 1861, and thus enjoy the office for the constitutional term. By his study of the Canal interests, and his acquaintance with its administration during the past season, he has fitted himself for the more perfect discharge of his official duties. So universally were his good qualities and experience conceded, that the Redublican Party deemed it an act of simple justice to Gen. BRUCE to give him the nomination.

Capt. MYERS, as a delegate to the Republican County Convention of Onondaga, supported a resolution recommending the nomination of Gen. BRUCE.

We suppose that he had, notwithstaading the probable dissent of Mr. GREELEY, the right to do this.

Capt. MYERS was, and is, very largely interested in the navigation of the Canals, and had enjoyed ample opportunities for knowing the vast importance of their competent and vigorous administration. The accidents incident to the Canals become ruinous to the canal-men, unless repaired with the greatest promptness, and this promptness Gen. BRUCE has ever displayed.

Public interest and private interest united with good faith in the Republican Party in dictating the nomination of Gen. BRUCE; and these convictions were so strong in the State Convention, that that body, harmonizing in all else, with the acts of the Union Convention, did nominate Gen. BRUCE by acclamation and without a dissenting voice.

But the friendship of Capt. MYERS is sought by GREELEY to be made available to the injury of the nominee thus made, and its expression becomes the occasion for a contemptible attack on one whose crime consists in a perfect understanding of the duplicity, dishonesty and hypocrisy of the sage philosopher of the *Tribune*. ONONDAGA.

The Garibaldi Guard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would respectfully contradict the great blunder, not to say wicked slander, on the part of the learned Archbishop of Cincinnati, in regard to a little phrase contained in his *interesting speech*, made on the occasion of the opening of a Catholic Institute in the said city. The learned Archbishop says:

"There had been a Garibaldi Regiment from New-York, and, true to its instincts, it had mutinied, and was reduced to obedience only when the guns of the army were turned upon it."

It is not necessary for me to go into details, but as a Sergeant of one of the companies, would only say, that although there has been some misunderstanding among the regiment itself, I have never seen or heard of any *guns* having been employed to reduce us to obedience, nor has there ever been even the necessity of sending troops to restore order; but on the contrary, the Garibaldi Guard has had the honor of being sent out more than once to restore order in another regiment. This fact shows them to be better men and more loyal to the Government than the learned Archbishop makes them out to be.

Although the Garibaldi Guard regiment has never been called on to fire, it was one of the regiments forming the reserve, that stood fast at Centreville, covering the retreat of the army from Bull Run, and ready for any emergency, maintained its position until midnight of the same day, when, by order from headquarters, it had to leave for Washington, arriving there at 4 o'clock P. M. of the next day; thus showing that although a "mutinous regiment," according to the language of the Archbishop, it was one of the very few regiments which entered Washington on

[illegible] very great, but at other times he is possessed with [illegible] and harmless melancholy, painful to behold. Poor, desolate old man!

Matters in the Vicinity of Munson's Hill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed an extract from your paper yesterday, speaking of the Munson family, and stating that the property of MUNSON was all destroyed. As I visited the place a few days since, I thought to give you some items from that region. MUNSON'S house and barns were uninjured; his furniture was taken, as it was from every house in that region, and, it is said, that it was all carried to Fairfax and sold at auction; but his farm looked better than some others; the fences were still standing, while that belonging to his opposite neighbor were all destroyed, and it was Mr. GORDON'S house and barn that was burned; it was from his barn that the rebels fired on the Union pickets; and they first destroyed the barn, and afterwards the house. The place is called Pageville, I was told, and was owned formerly by Capt. PAGE, father-in-law of Hon. Mr. UPTON, from Fairfax.

The fortifications on Munson's Hill were simply amusing; a good plow might have done all the work. I was told by a man who had just escaped from the rebels, that the cause of their retreat was a fear that MCCLELLAN might come in behind them from the Chain Bridge, and cut them off. They were told that the force there was much increased. The same man, who lived near Fairfax Court House, said tha at one time lately BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and DAVIS were all there; and, although he had been among the rebels ever since the battle, he had never heard them exult over it. They said their loss was so much greater than ours that they did not call it a victory.

I also paid a visit to Mr. UPTON'S house. It is a beautiful situation, and the hill higher than Munson's. The house was left standing, but the doors were torn off, windows taken out, and every lock taken from the doors; the balustrades to the stairs all torn down, and every article of furniture carried off. The farm implements had been gathered up and burned, leaving only the irons. I met Gen. MCDOWELL there, with his kind, courteous manners, trying to save what was left, and was presented to Gen. WADSWORTH, who has his head-quarters there, and who, I have been informed by many, was the first man who on foot marched up to Upton Hill, and took possession, and went from there to Munson's Hill. With him was Capt. GEARY with his company of cavalry, who held Taylor's Hill from four until eight in the evening, with thirty men; and the rebels were in sight when they first mounted the hill, but no one thought of retreat, and not a gun was fired. I saw the ruins of a Mr. PERRY'S house and Mr. NUTT'S. Both ought to have been burned; from one they had killed several of the Union pickets, and in the other poisoned meat was found. The soldiers all seemed contented and happy, and were busy building forts at Upton's and Munson's. The whole country is desolate, not a potatoe is left in the ground; the corn crop destroyed, the grain scattered and wasted, and the poor Virginians begin to see the evils of secession. Gen. MCDOWELL has had a high cupola built on UPTON'S house, and with a glass I plainly saw the rebels marching and riding about at Barrett's, about two miles from there. One rider on a gray horse was quite conspicuous. But I am making a long letter, and say adieu.

AN OFFICER AND A FRIEND.

Tompkins Market.

To C. H. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: When our City fathers had the good sense to provide one decent building in this great City for market purposes, probably few, if any, tax-payers found fault with the building on account of its cost, or even grumbled much at the extraordinary time the builders were at work upon it, or the still longer time they left it half-finished. It was finished at last; it was an ornament to the City, and the worst we could say was, that the City needed more of the same sort to replace the miserable shanties called Washington Market and Fulton Market, which have so long disgraced New York City and the Nineteenth Century.

Well, this great improvement in the Bowery was achieved, and Mr. Inspector DELAVAN, it was said, was going to make this market his pet—a perfect model of its kind. And now I come to the point of this remonstrance. Why is it that a building so handsome, so appropriate and so costly, should still be left so utterly uncared for, that rubbish and filth are suffered to accumulate in every nook and corner of the exterior? Why are uncouth stalls permitted to disfigure the niches and doorways? Why should not a public market like this be kept *clean* inside and out? Why could not a single man, at $1 a day, keep it clean and in order as such a building should be? Mr. Inspector DELAVAN, will you not give us a practical answer to these queries? May we not hope to see, at least, one public market in this great City to which we can go without having our eyes and our nostrils offended, so that filth is associated with our very dinners? Mr. DELAVAN, pray, have pity upon your disgusted CONSTITUENTS.

Personal.

The British Philological Society has appointed Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE its American Secretary, in the place of Hon. GEORGE MARSH, whose duties as Minister at Turin forbid a continuation of his services to the Society.

An Incident of Life at Baden-Baden.

From the London Daily News.

BADEN-BADEN, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

The lion of the German gaming tables has been staying here for a few days. GARCIA, the Spaniard, who won so much at Homburg, has also broken the bank here no less than five times, and on each occasion has pocketed nearly £4,000. But £16,000 was not considered a sufficient profit, and on his trying for a larger gain he lost about £6,000 in one day, and about £16,000 the following day. His great losses had the effect of bringing out his temper, and in an excited state he began to address the company present. He said that Mr. B., the director of the gambling-house, was too great a lord, and thought it not worth his while to attend to his request. This request was that GARCIA should play 12,000fr. a loup, as he considered he was playing to great disadvantage by being limited to 6,000 francs a loup. Mr. B. told him that it was the established rule that no player should stake more than 6,000 francs at one time, and as such was the custom of the gambling-house bank, no alteration could be made to please the lion of the gambling world. At this moment, when all was excitement, the infuriated lion crushed and crumbled in his clenched fists several bank notes for thousands of francs; the croupiers stared aghast; the director of the game called him to order, but such order was restored; on the contrary, the confusion was heightened by an English baronet and a little Frenchman having a fight, to the great confusion and fright of all the company present. The two boxers were expelled the Kursaal, and order was restored, the game continued and finished, when the lion was relieved of all his surplus notes. Any person present on that occasion might learn a lesson, and such a lesson as would teach him never to gamble. He might read in the anxious faces of the gamblers the emotions that were passing within. Many of them have staked upon the *tapis vert* nearly all their fortunes, and remain with but a little remnant of their patrimony, and that being lost they are reduced to beggary; others play with their incomes, and the result is that they are obliged to practice hard economy during the greater part of the year, to make up for the losses they have sustained during their stay in the German gambling towns; while there are others who are tempted to try their luck with that which does not belong to them, and after an unsuccessful attack upon the bank end their days in a prison. But everybody knows this yet everybody plays: the ruin of many does not act as a warning. Nothing will prevent the evil but the closing of all these German gambling houses.

Church for Deaf Mutes.

The Ninth Anniversary of "S. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes and others willing to promote their welfare" was celebrated on Sunday, the 6th inst. A discourse was preached by the Rector, the REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, setting forth the following statistics: Families 86, (15 whose heads are deaf mutes;) individuals about 700, (150 deaf mutes;) baptisms, adults 23, (2 deaf mutes;) infants 27, (1 of deaf mutes;) total, 50. Confirmed 57, (6 deaf mutes;) marriages 14, (2 of deaf mutes;) 26 burials, (1 deaf mute, and 2 children of deaf mutes.) The income of S. Ann's Church for the year was, offerings $5,299 26; donations from friends mostly outside of the parish, $5,156 03; from Trinity Church, $300; other sources, $31 35; total, $10,786 64. Could this church at once receive about $4,000 it would be in a self-sustaining position. The general scope of the sermon, with its affecting incidents, showed that much had been accomplished in the way of improving the condition of deaf mutes in temporal as well as spiritual matters, and that this parish should be sustained in its interesting mission by the church at large.

DEMAND FOR ARMY GOODS.—The approaching cold weather has created such a demand for overcoats and thick garments for the troops, that all the available cloth of every description is brought into requisition. Our woolen manufacturers are doing a splendid business, and those who failed to be successful in early bids, when competition run so high, are now reaping a good harvest. We understand that Major VINTON, a short time since, rejected a certain line of goods, for which he is now obliged to pay an aggregate advance of over $150,000. The advance in the price of overcoats has been from one dollar to one and a-quarter.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 12.*

NOTES OF THE [illegible].

A VISIT TO CAMP SHERMAN, WASHINGTON—THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS.

On a recent visit to our National Capital we took occasion to ride out to Camp Sherman, Gen. VIELE'S Brigade, comprising one regiment of cavalry, one of artillery, and three of infantry. The camp is well located on the elevated plateau one mile east of the Capitol. The cavalry are well drilled, and the artillery admirably handled, but of the regiment composing the infantry, though we would make no invidious comparisons, as they constitute a common patriot-ic brotherhood devoted to the vindication of the same righteous cause, yet we confess we were especially attracted to the "Continentals," Col. PERRY, classed as the Forty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers.

For the satisfaction of the very numerous friends of that regiment in this City and Brooklyn, I desire to proclaim a few of the interesting features which I have noted and learned respecting it. Here are some three hundred tents, artistically disposed in parallel lines, with wide intervening spaces known as streets and avenues. We were struck with the neat and cleanly appearance of the soldiers, the tasteful and orderly arrangements of their tents, the manly bearing and fine aspect of the officers, especially the Lieutenant-Colonel and the Captain of Company F, and the air of quiet, of comfort, and of content prevalent, combined, as was evident, with vigorous discipline and strict subordination. We heard no complaining of food, or clothing, or regulations, though we inquired particularly on these points. "Everything is good, and we have plenty of it," was the only response we received.

All these excellencies are undoubtedly attributable, in a great measure, to the clear foresight, energetic purpose and commanding influence of the accomplished Colonel, supported and aided, as he is, by intelligent and efficient subordinate officers. Col. PERRY has seen service before, and demonstrated his ability and bravery on the battle-field, which, together with his quick discernment of character, his sound judgment, promptness of decision, exactitude of requirement of all in his command, have secured the confidence of not only his own officers and men, but also of the General and his staff. Happily, this is not all; Col. PERRY'S dignified suavity of manners, and kindly interest for the well-being of his men, and the certainty that he will accord justice to every one, has confirmed their respect and affection for him.

It is worthy of remark, that this Regiment has been largely recruited from the more intelligent class of our young men, and, it is generally understood, that most of them, as have the officers, also, been actuated by the nobler and more sustaining impulses of a conscientious sense of duty to God and their country.

We were gratified to learn that nearly two hundred of these young men are professing Christians, including many, if not most of the officers, and embracing various denominations, who have here discarded sect, and harmoniously blended in a "Young Men's Christian Association." This, we understand, is thoroughly organized, and ready to engage in every good word and work for the moral and religious benefit of the regiment. A number of reformations, and it is hoped, true conversions, have taken place. The Sabbath is observed as strictly as possible. Profanity has disappeared, stated prayer meetings are held, and in some of the tents each day is closed with devotional exercises. Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND is Chaplain—a gentleman of high Christian character, as he is of well-known literary pretensions and long experience both in the Church and in society. Then there are two worthy pious women of intelligence, experience and patriotism, who are devoted to the care and comfort of any that may be sick.

I have not referred to the personal and regimental equipments which seem to be all that can be desired; nor to the drill of the men, by experienced officers of long service, which is constant and rigorous; nor to the ambition of all to be ordered forward at an early day, which is cherished with enthusiasm; but I must confess that we returned from this visit to the Continental Guards with a higher appreciation of our country's power and provident wisdom than ever before, and with a confidence that this noble regiment will justify the high hopes and expectations that are indulged in reference to it, and will exhibit its thorough patriotism and invincible prowess on whatever battle-field it may meet the rebel foe. W. P. L.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1861.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, Ky., Oct. 9, 1861.

There are in Camp Dick Robinson two regiments of United States troops, who have sacrificed more and endured more for their devotion to the Union than any other in the whole vast army of volunteers now swarming to the defence of the flag. They are the regiments from East Tennessee, 1,800 strong. These men, as soon as ZOLLICOFFER advanced into their country, banded together, secured what arms they could, escaped through the yet open passes into Kentucky, and volunteered for the three years' service! These heroes, like some others whose names have become historical, brought with them their pastors, but *left behind them their families, in the very heart of the country now occupied by Zollicoffer's invading army.* From that day to this, these self-sacrificing patriots have been able to hear only from their wives and childen through the occasional arrival of neighbors escaping from the same reign of military despotism! They know that their homes are surrounded by the rebel army, that their disloyal acquaintances are telling by the heads of the families are absent, and where they have gone; that their property, at least, is certain to be seized and destroyed, as soon as it is ascertained to belong to volunteers in the Federal army, who are regarded as having deserted their State and become traitors to their section; that their wives and children, if not actually maltreated in person, which, as they simply express it, they cannot expect till they learn that Southerners have become savages, are pretty certain to be deprived of the means of subsistence and exposed to constant insult. All this they knew when they left East Tennessee, coming out in a second exodus from a land of bondage; but differing from the old one in this, that only *the men fit for war* came out; yet they put their faith in the Government under which they had always lived, and trusting to promises of speedy aid, they manfully put their own shoulders to the wheel to assist in their own deliverance.

I need not dwell on their disappointment. The Government has *not* relieved East Tennessee. It has abandoned to the tender mercies of secession as gallant and loyal a people as dwelt within its boundaries. Even now, while clamoring for more troops to aid in opening the way to Tennessee, it has not clothed these Tennessee volunteers. Within a few days the authorities seem to have waked up to a sense of their neglect. Yesterday supplies of much-needed blankets were received, and coats are promised. No man is more anxious than I am for the speedy outfit of our Ohio and Indiana troops; but is there a regiment in either State that would not have gladly waited till these noble Tennesseeans, who have hazarded their all to prove their devotion to the Government, should have been supplied?

These men have waited in neglect here at Camp Dick Robinson, while ZOLLICOFFER took possession of their country. They have seen the Cumberland Gap, the key to their country, seized and fortified by the enemy. They have seen the rebel army advance up toward the very position they occupied themselves, ravaging the country and pillaging the inhabitants as they went; and finally, when the Government was aroused to prompt action, and hurried down troops to defend *Kentucky*, these Tennesseeans have had the mortification of witnessing regiments that were enlisted weeks after they had been in camp, marching in fully equipped, armed, uniformed, supplied with knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, transport wagons—everything that a munificent Government can furnish toward making up what RUSSELL calls "a magnificent equipment for their soldiers."

I do not say that the Government is greatly to blame in this matter. Much business is pressing for attention, and many things must naturally be neglected; but I do say that these Tennessee soldiers, who risked everything for the beginning for their Government, and who thus far have at least been kept in the background waiting on all others, should wait no longer. The history of the United States furnishes no nobler examples of anxiety to serve their country, and readiness to sacrifice everything in its behalf, than these Tennesseeans have exhibited,—let us at least show them that their patriotism in the midst of surrounding treason has been appreciated.

The pleasantest little incident that Camp Dick Robinson has yet witnessed was the reception of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, who arrived here in the evening, on his tour to the mountains. His business was known to be to stimulate rapidity of volunteering, and it was natural that the presence of so distinguished a statesman, on such a mission, should be the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. The Fourteenth Ohio Regiment was very anxious to pay its respects to the famous old Senator, and so, shortly after dusk, they were marched up to Bryantsville, a mile and a half from the camp, where Mr. CRITTENDEN had been compelled to go to get hotel accommodations.

The band having serenaded him, Mr. CRITTENDEN, evidently very much affected, came out to thank them. He would not make a speech, but he would say that he had never received a compliment of which he had felt so proud, as of this visit of the Fourteenth Ohio. They came from a region which Kentucky had once helped to defend from invasion. The debt had been owing a long time, but Ohio, God bless her, was paying it with far more than interest. He was sorry for the occasion that brought the friends from Ohio crowding over the border, but he could not express his gratification at the spirit this occasion had manifested. Kentucky and Ohio had always been friends, but this help Ohio was so generously giving in Kentucky's hour of sorest need should never be forgotten, and henceforth there should be new bonds of affection to bind them closer than ever before. He could not suppose this intended only to [illegible] sent, but as one who had long [illegible] the State, he received it for Kentucky.

He had never had any doubt of the result, ha[illegible] that treason would be suppressed and right would prevail; and when he looked on [illegible] magnificent regiments as the one that stood [illegible] now, his faith became firmer than ever. [illegible] much pleasant talk of ties between Ken[illegible] and closer across the river, many thanks for Ohio [illegible] all, and many compliments for Ohio troops, [illegible] speech, full of drums rattled and the [illegible] and Kentucky.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune wrote to that paper a few days since as follows:

"Whatever Fremont is dedicated, the first thing to be done in this city is to arrest several dozen Secessionist in town, and hold them as hostages for the good behavior of their friends—our enemies. The city swarms with such people. It is a notorious fact that nothing but the strong arm of force keeps down an open revolt of Secessionists, and hence the necessity is felt most keenly of taking a hundred or two of the leaders into custody, to preserve the peace when danger is threatened without. * * * *

All that you have published, or that your numerous readers may have heard, of the ferocity of secesh females in this city, is true. There is five times as much spoken treason to day in carpeted parlors and beneath lace curtains and gilded chandeliers, than has all the workshops and stores in the city combined. Children are taught to hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS, and lady acquaintances who call themselves "Unionists" are cut. On Friday, when Col. FITZ-HENRY WARREN'S cavalry company pass

boys;" and we were just in the act of pouring one volley into their midst, when we discovered the white badges on their hats, and knew them to be our own men. Two men—Sergeant Weiss, of the First, and a soldier whose name we have not learned, of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, were killed; two dangerously wounded—F. T. Sayer, of the Newman Guards, and Corporal Hague, of the Oglethorpe Infantry; two slightly wounded—W. B. W. Dent, of the Newman Guards, and private Welch, of the Southern Guards—all except the second mentioned were of the First Regiment Georgia Volunteers. This was a sad occurrence, but neither party was to blame.

DUTIES OF BRIGADE SURGEONS, ETC.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—The following regulations respecting the duties of Brigade Surgeons are published for the government of all concerned:

1. The Brigade Surgeons will frequently inspect the police, cooking, clothing and cleanliness of the camps and men in their respective brigades; the position and condition of the sinks, the drainage of the camp grounds, the ventilation of the tents, etc.; making written reports to the Brigade Commanders whenever, in their opinion, any errors in these respects require correction, and sending duplicates of these reports to the Medical Director of the Army.

2. They will see that the medicines, hospital stores, instruments, and dressings of the several regimental Surgeons are kept constantly sufficient in quantity, in good order, and always ready for active service.

3. They will collect from the several regimental Surgeons, and transmit, every Saturday morning, to the Medical Director, a copy of their morning Report made to the commanding officer of their regiment, and will accompany these with remarks showing the character of the principal diseases prevailing.

4. They will promptly report to the Medical Director all changes in station or location of themselves, or of any of the medical officers in their brigades, with number, date and authority of the order by which such changes were made.

5. They will inspect carefully all men receiving certificates of disability for discharge, and, if they approve, they will countersign such certificates.

6. The hospital attendants, to the number of ten to a regiment, and the regimental bands, will be assembled under the supervision of the Brigade Surgeons, and will be drilled one hour each day, except Sunday, by the Regimental Medical officers, in setting up and dismantling the hand-stretchers, litters, and ambulances, in handling men carefully placing them upon litters and ambulance beds, putting them into the ambulances, taking them out, etc.; carrying men upon the hand-stretchers, (observing that the leading bearer steps off with the *left* foot, and the rear bearer with the *right*;) in short, in everything that can render this service effective and the most comfortable for the wounded who are to be transported.

6. Brigade Surgeons will see that the orders of the Commanding General, in relation to the uses to which ambulances are to be applied, are strictly obeyed, and they will report promptly to the Brigade commands all infractions of these orders.

7. Whenever a skirmish or affair of outposts occurs, in which any portion of their brigades is engaged, they will see that the ambulances and stretchers, properly manned with the drilled men, are in immediate readiness and attendance to bring off the wounded; and that the regimental medical officers are at their posts, with their instruments, dressing, and hospital knapsacks in complete order, and ready for immediate use, so that no delay may occur in rendering the necessary surgical aid to the wounded.

8. They will report in writing to the Medical Director, within twenty-four hours after any affair with the enemy, the name, rank and regiment of each of the wounded, the nature and situation of the wounds, and the surgical means adopted in the case.

9. Brigade Surgeons will be held responsible that the hospital service in their brigades is kept constantly effective and in readiness for any emergency. No remissness in this respect will be tolerated or overlooked.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

(Official) RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

NOTE.—The Medical Director desires that exsection of the shoulder and elbow joints shall be resorted to in preference to amputation, in all cases offering a reasonable hope of success, and that PIRIGOFF'S operation at the ankle should be preferred to CHOPART'S, or to amputation above the ankle, in cases that might admit of a choice.

BRECKINRIDGE IN VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Press, Oct. 7.

We have it from reliable authority that within the last two weeks BRECKINRIDGE has traveled considerably more than two hundred miles by carriage road, spent three days at one point recruiting, spoken at several other places, and was the middle of last week at Tazewell C. H., Tazewell County, Va. The location where the rumor in the Cincinnati papers "killed" him is nearly two hundred miles from Tazewell, and he could not have reached "his camp" in the few hours that intervened between his speech at Tazewell and the time when he is reported to have been shot.

The route over which Mr. B. traveled, as above stated, was as follows:

From Owingsville, in Bath County, *vid* West Liberty, in Morgan County, to Prestonburgh, Floyd County, Ky. At this latter place he made a speech and rallied some three hundred recruits. Thence to Piketon, in Pike County, (where he staid three days,) and thence across the Cumberland mountains at Dogwood Gap into Virginia, through Buchanan, Russell and Tazewell counties to Tazewell, C. H., where he remained.

On this route there are excellent turnpikes. There is also a superior turnpike from Piketon south through Pike County, to Cumberland Mountains, along the base of the mountains to Whitesburgh, in Letcher County, and eastward through the Pound or Sounding Gap into Wise County, Va., thence south to Esteliville, in Scott County, and northeast to Abingdon, Washington County, on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Tazewell and Abingdon are also connected by good turnpikes.

Thus, the whole of Southern and Western Kentucky and of South-western Virginia would be controlable by possession of these gaps, with sufficient forces to diverge expeditions therefrom.

There is also another important route connecting East Kentucky and East Tennessee through Cumberland Gap, where the boundaries of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee converge.

Ammunition and provisions can be and are readily transported over all these routes. Hence these three gaps should, by all means, be in the possession of Union forces.

This accomplished, and the joint movements of the rebels of Southwestern Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Northeastern Tennessee could be broken up. Then REYNOLDS could manage the rebels of Western Virginia, and ROSECRANS could march over into North Carolina and meet an expedition from Hatteras Inlet. That would secure North Carolina, and materially aid to shorten the contest in Virginia, which would break the backbone of the rebellion.

A SKETCH OF GEN. LANE.

Kansas City Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

The great object of attraction here is LANE'S Brigade, and the eccentric commandant of that institution the "rage" all about here. Hundreds—and a chronicler of ordinarily brilliant imagination, and less regard for strict numerical accuracy than myself, would say thousands—of curious people are constantly thronging his quarters to get a glimpse of the great leader, or to shove a letter from some influential individual under his nose. However, the ubiquitous gentleman rather beat them yesterday, and he accomplished the skillful manœuvre in this way: When he arrived here on Monday, he was habilitated in an old straw hat, cow-hide boots, blue blouse, which had been thrown away by a private in MONTGOMERY'S Regiment, some sort of apology for pantaloons, and a butternut brown woolen shirt, with beard, hair, face, &c., to correspond; and, thus decorated, every one, by instinct, could detect the hero of Black Jack and Hickory Point. Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, I visited his tent, and found an immense crowd wandering about the neighborhood, each inquiring of the other if he had seen or knew the whereabouts of "General LANE." Upon approaching his tent, I found therein a solitary gentleman seated upon an old split-bottomed chair, one leg thrown across the other, intently engaged in caressing, with thumb and finger of right hand, a beard, if not remarkably luxurious, yet splendidly variegated in color. Upon a careful reconnoissance I discovered this figure to be the very specimen of mortality which the adjacent crowd were so anxious to see. He had donned the new rig made expressly for him in Boston—blue coat and pants, buff vest, black chapeau, and feather as long as a war leader in the *Times*, and such boots as would make Gen. LOSEE, or any other fast horseman, stick his eyes out far enough for SAM STINSON'S Thanksgiving turkey, (which he is going to buy, and not eat alone,) to roost upon. In this make up he sat there as quiet and undisturbed as if he were in a wilderness, seemingly enjoying the discomfiture of the multitude about him, when a man with long whiskers, who looked if he had traveled once with a show, approached and asked if Gen. LANE were in. "No," was the laconic reply of the hero, with the least bit of a twinkle in the northeast corner of his left eye—(I sat northeast of him)—and the victim evaporated incontinently. "Sich" is war.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

The First Regiment United States Sharpshooters, commanded by Col. BERDAN, and known as the "Berdan Sharpshooters," is now being put through all the varieties of drill by Lieut.-Col. MEARS, of that regiment, whose capabilities as a thorough master of drill have been tested in connection with the New-York Seventh Regiment, and also with various regiments stationed in this military district. Lieut.-Col. MEARS is now on leave of absence from the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., to occupy the position he now holds in the Sharpshooters. The regiment is now receiving lessons in regimental skirmishing, as well as company skirmishing, and is taught to serve as an infantry battalion. They are drilled altogether by the bugle, two bugles being the allotment for each company. The heavy rifles (varying from 14 to 30 pounds in weight) brought here by the Sharpshooters, are to be discarded, (as they have proved entirely too unwieldy for the service required,) and SHARPE'S breech-loading rifle substituted. The latter will have bayonets two inches longer than usual, to make up for the deficiency in length of the SHARPE'S rifle as compared with the ordinary rifle. The uniform of the Sharpshooters is a deep green, and the pants of sky-blue. Col. BERDAN has been authorized to raise two more regiments of sharpshooters—one mounted, and one of infantry.—*Washington Star.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

The following is the report of the Commandants of the various companies of the Seventh Regiment (N. G.,) N. Y. S. M., as to members who have joined different corps for the war—as per special Division and Brigade order of the 26th August, 1861:

FIRST COMPANY.

C. H. Hubner	Capt., Wilson's Zouaves.
—— Denston	1st Lieut., Wilson's Zouaves.
—— Bailey	Capt., Wilson's Zouaves.
W. H. Cooper	1st Lieut., 2d Fire Zouaves.
D. D. Evans	1st Lieut., 2d Fire Zouaves.
C. Reynolds	2d Lieut., 2d Fire Zouaves.
F. D. Slocum	1st Lieut.,
Jas. Frenor	1st Lieut., Clinton Rifles.
John J. Frenor	Surgeon's Mate.
Aug. Belknap	2d Lieut., Ramsay's Regiment.
O. H. Hart	Adjt., 1st Regt. Sickles' Brig.
F. McIlvain	Capt., New-York Zouaves.

SECOND COMPANY.

Lieut. N. Farnham	Col., 1st Fire Zouaves (dec.)
Lieut. E. Barnard	Captain, U. S. Chasseurs.
Lieut. J. E. Macfarland	Captain, 1st Fire Zouaves.
Lieut. D. Miller	Captain, U. S. Chasseurs.
Lieut. N. B. Dyer	1st Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
Capt. G. A. Bernard	1st Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
—— Tuttle	1st Lieutenant, Scott Rifles.
H. G. Healey	Captain, U. S. Chasseurs.
J. W. Powell	Adjutant, Jackson Regiment.
—— Selover	1st Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
J. S. Russell	Paymaster, U. S. N.
H. F. Savage	Major, Kerrigan Regiment.
L. E. Dudley	1st Sergeant, U. S. Chasseurs.
J. S. King	2d Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
D. S. Miln	2d Lieutenant, U. S. Chasseurs.
E. E. Bedford	Hos. Steward, U. S. Chasseurs.
Benj. Gregory	2d Lieutenant, U. S. Cavalry.
E. P. Tybring	1st Lieutenant, Scott Rifles.
E. Putnam	1st Lieutenant, Nat. G. Zouaves.
J. Lawrence	1st Lieutenant, 2d Fire Zouaves.
J. H. Fay	Captain, 3d N. J. Volunteers.
H. H. Alden	Captain, Tammany Regiment.
J. C. Bloomfield	1st Lieutenant, Constit. Guard.
C. R. Sterling	1st Lieutenant, Anderson Zou.
J. J. Comstock	Adjutant, 3d R. I. Regiment.
E. Kelly	1st Lieut., 19th Mass. Regiment.
E. V. Weir	2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Artillery.
R. F. Hapfield	Engineer, U. S. Navy.
N. A. Hulsey	1st Lieut., Va. Union Volunt'rs.
J. F. Bisbee	1st Lieut., Anderson Zouaves.
J. Miller	1st Lieut., Duryee's Zouaves.
John Williamson	1st Lieut., Oregon Rifles.
Chas. S. Van Norden	Capt., 2d Va., Volunteers.
S. Martin Burtis	1st Lieut., 9th Regt., N. Y. S. M.
L. Townsend Hatfield	2d Lieut., Continental Guard.
David Marshall	Capt., Ohio Volunteers.

THIRD COMPANY.

Geo. B. Butler, Jr.	3d Infantry, U. S. A.
Chas. L. Brown	Orderly, 1st Regt. Chasseurs.
W. H. Chesebrough	Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Schenck.
Clinton G. Colgate	Major, Regiment, N. Y. V.
Thomas Elliott	1st Lieut., Ulinois Rifles.
L. A. Fish	U. S. A., Regiment unknown.
Frederick Hurst	Capt., Continental Guard.
Louis Fitzgerald	Capt., Co C, 11th Regt. N. Y. V.
Wm. P. Bailey	Lieut.-Col., 2d Del. Regiment.
John N. J. Lewis	Capt., 5th Regt. Excel'r Brigade.
H. G. Radcliff	Lieut., U. S. A., Regt. unknown.
H. N. Tremain	Lieut.-Col., 2d Fire Zouaves.
John G. Wright	Capt., U. S. Vanguard.
Daniel F. Wright	Lieut., U. S. Vanguard.
W. L. Yard	Capt., —— Regiment, N. J. V.

FOURTH COMPANY.

No detailed statement of this company has been furnished, but the Commandant reports that eighteen members of this company have taken commissions in the service, either Volunteer or Regular.

FIFTH COMPANY.

W. P. Halsted	Capt., 1st Regt. U. S. Chasseurs.
Geo. Bissell	1st Lieut., Ramsey's Regiment.
B. Koefler	Captain, Ramsey's Regiment.
Benj. Fuller	2d Lieut., Ramsey's Regiment.
Geo. Tucker	2d Lieut., Ramsey's Regiment.
G. M. Huestead	1st Lieut., Washington Grays.
M. Kellinger	2d Lieut., U. S. Chasseurs.
Geo. Lewis	1st Lieut., Anderson Zouaves.
Augustin Fleet	2d Lieut., U. S. Volunteers.
Benjamin Martin	2d Lieut., Washington Greys.
Alfred Foot	1st Lieut., U. S. Army.
Fred. Eckell	Engineer, U. S. Navy.
Fred. H. Caries	2d Lieut., U. S. Marines.
Robt. Reed	2d Lieut., Volunteers.
F. C. Waldron	Lieut., 31st Regiment Volun'rs.
M. A. Waterbury	Lieut., Volunteers.
James Reynolds	Lieut., Volunteers.
C. F. Frothingham	1st Lieut., Cavalry.
Francis A. Silva	Capt., 1st Regt. National Guard.
C. M. Rockeffeller	Lieut., Volunteers.
Joseph Morrison	Colonel, Cavalry Regiment.
Wm. Stewart	2d Lieut., Volunteers.

SIXTH COMPANY.

Lieut. Rich. F. Halsted	Major, Mozart Regiment.
C. S. Brown	Major, Gen. McDowell's Staff.
1st Lieut. Geo. H. Ford	Major, Regt. N. Y. Volunteers.
Serg. James F. Ruggles	Captain, Gen. Hall's Staff,
—— Annan	Captain, Cameron Zouaves.
—— Chadwick	Captain, Cameron Zouaves.
Sergeant Bartlett	Captain, United States Army.
—— Geo. W. Palmer	Captain, 4th Virginia Volunt'rs.
—— Geo. P. Edgar	Captain, Gen. Fremont's Staff.
—— Dumont	Captain, 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Hall	Captain, 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
Sergeant Lynde Catlin	Major, Gen. Viele's Staff.
—— Cambrelling	2d Lieut., 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Durzee	1st Lieut., 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Evans	1st Lieut., 5th N. Y. Volunteers.
Corporal Schuyler	1st Lieut., United States Army.
W. H. Lawrence	1st Lieut., United States Army.
S. B. Lawrence	1st Lieut., United States Army.
Rufus King	1st Lieut., United States Army.
—— Sheldon	1st Lieut., United States Army.
—— Van Duzer	1st Lieut., United States Army.
—— French	1st Lieut., United States Army.
Geo. H. White	3d Assistant Engi'r, U. S. Navy.
Robt. G. Shaw	1st Lieut., 2d Mass. Volunteers.
—— Ulshoeffer	1st Lieut., 36th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Sutton	1st Lieut., 33d N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Cuvelier	1st Lieut., 55th N. Y. Volunteers.
—— Carey	1st Lieut., Aid, Gen. Smith, O. V.
—— Benhard	1st Lieut., Asst. Gen. King, W. V.
—— Tomes	1st Lieut., Aid Gen. Viele, N. Y. V.
Thos. B. Marsh	1st Lieut., Rgt. N. Y. Volunt'rs.
—— Middlebrook	2d Lieut., 43d Regt. N. Y. V.
—— Roome	2d Lieut., U. S. Chasseurs.
—— Cozzens	Quartermaster, N. Y. Volunteers.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

Lieut. Jno. D. Moriarty	Major, 4th Regt. Elcel. Brigade.
Capt. R. Bowerman	Captain, 1st Fire Zouaves.
Ex-Capt. A. Denike	Capt., 6th Reg. Duryee's Zouaves.
Samuel Truesdell	1st Lieut., U. S. Chasseurs.
R. B. Smith	1st Lieut., 13th Infantry, U. S. A.
C. Hartwell	1st Lieut., 13th Infantry, U. S. A.
J. B. Leverich	Captain, 1st Fire Zouaves.
L. H. Lent	Captain, Continental Guard
R. K. Stewart	1st Lieut., Gov. Morgan's Artill.
G. A. Morey	Captain, Excelsior Brigade.
H. Vanderweide	Sergeant, U. S. Chasseurs.
E. Eddy, Jr.	1st. Lieut., Washington Grays.
J. J. Robinson	Serg., 5th Regt. Duryee's Zouav.
J. N. Ingersoll	Sutler, 19th Illinois Regiment.
C. J. Breck	Captain's Clerk, U. S. N.
H. S. Chatfield	Captain.
D. M. Holdredge	Captain, N. Y. Zouaves.

EIGHTH COMPANY.

Edward C. Kittle	Captain, 1st Reg. U. S. Chasseurs.
W. L. M. Benger	Adjutant, Serrell's Artizens' Reg.
Clarence A. Blake	Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.
Robert P. Barry	Captain, U. S. A.
James S. Cascy	2d Lieu enant, U. S. A.
Frank Cargill	Ship *Nat. Guard*, Block. Sq. U.S.N.
Albert Davidson	Captain, Col. Rome's Regiment.
W. Irving Ellis	Lieutenant, 2d Rhode Isl. Reg.
James B. Grant	1st Lieutenant, Serrell's Art. Reg.
Henry S. Gansevoort	2d Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Wm. H. Marvine	2d Lieutenant, Nat. G'd Zouaves.
Albert V. Meeks	Captain, Anderson Zouaves.
S. A. Mellick	1st Lieutenant, Ramsay's Reg.
Alex. McMillan	Captain, Scott Rifles.
Philip C. Rogers	1st Lieutenant, 55th Regiment.
George C. Williams	Captain, 55th Regiment.

NINTH COMPANY.

Capt. A. B. McLaughlin	Lieut., U. S. A., Second Cavalry.
Theodore Winthrop	Major, Aid to Gen. Butler, killed at Great Bethel.
L. W. Brainard	2d Lieut., N. Y. S. M.
Franklin Ellis	2d Lieut., Scott Rifles.
D. R. Franklin	2d Lieut., 10th Legion.
L. Giberson	2d Lieut., 10th Legion.
L. B. Goodridge	Captain, New-York Zouaves.
E. S. Knapp	Lieut., Leslie Guard.
Jas. R. O'Berne	2d Lieut., 37th Reg't. N. Y. S. V.
G. D. White	1st Lieut., 37th Reg't. N. Y. S. V.
V. B. Coan	Captain, Continental Guard.
R. N. Harnistead	9th Reg't. N. Y. S. V.
Jas. Marensay	Lieut., Elmira Regiment.
A. T. Merchant	New-Jersey Regiment.
R. C. Mitchell	Captain, Scott Rifles.
G. C. Moore	1st Lieut., Tammany Regiment.
G. D. Maridanes	2d Lieut., Scott Rifles.
W. N. Ryan	2d Lieut., Tammany Regiment.
A. P. Speir	Sailing Master U. S. N.
Ivan Tyloff	2nd Serg't., U. S. Chasseurs.
D. W. White	N. Y. S. V.
Milton Sweet	Captain's Clerk, U. S. N.
Valentine Mack	Lincoln Cavalry.
E. Merriam	Com. Serg't., Ohio Regiment.

TENTH COMPANY.

Samuel Dana	Captain, U. S. A.
S. Van Rensselaer	Lieutenant, U. S. A.
R. L. Manly	Lieutenant, U. S. A.
J. Costar	Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Jno. G. Hackscher	Lieutenant, U. S. A.
R. B. Hall	Lieut., 2d Mass. Light Artillery.
H. H. Holbrook	Lieut., N. Y. Scott Rifles.
J. N. Plume	Sergeant-Major, 2d New-Jersey.
R. S. Seabury	Lieut., Ramsey's Regiment.
C. Dubois	Gen. Cox's Staff, Western Va.

RECAPITULATION.

First Company	12	Sixth Company	34
Second Company	36	Seventh Company	17
Third Company	15	Eighth Company	16
Fourth Company	18	Ninth Company	24
Fifth Company	22	Tenth Company	104
Total			298

SPECIAL RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., SEPTEMBER, 1861, MARSHALL LEFFERTS, COMMANDING.

Field—Col. Lefferts and Lieut.-Col. Price	2	Fifth Company	87
Staff—Commissin'd and Non-Commissioned	16	Sixth Company	95
First Company	94	Seventh Company	105
Second Company	112	Eighth Company	120
Third Company	102	Ninth Company	82
Fourth Company	89	Tenth Company	72
Strength Sept. 1, 1861			1,027
On Furlough			49
Total strength			1,076

Since the regiment returned from Washington, it has furnished as *officers* in other regiments, (not included above,) 204. A number of recruits who were with the Regiment at Washington, and not elected by the companies, do not enter into the above schedule.

INCIDENT IN CAMP.

When at Fort Monroe, last week, we accompanied Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, Chaplain of Col. DUERYA'S Zouave Regiment, to Fort Hamilton, where their encampment had stood, before the regiment was ordered to Baltimore. The order having come during the Doctor's absence in Washington, his colored servant was obliged to remain behind, as he was "a contraband," and no one but the Chaplain, to whom he had been transferred by Gen. BUTLER, could give bonds for his removal. Afterwards the poor fellow was arrested by the officers of a German regiment, as a spy, and "a secession jacket" among his effects, and a silver-mounted pistol, which he asserted he had found, gave seeming color to the suspicion that such was indeed his character. Accordingly, he was put under arrest, and for two days and nights his doom seemed imminent. He, however, stoutly maintained his innocence, but the articles in his possession were against him, and he was kept in prison. An explanation from the Chaplain soon procured his release, and "Jim Baptiste" was brought into the Colonel's tent, the very picture of despair. The unexpected voice of the Doctor, however, turned his agony to joy. Raising both hands, with the tears rolling down his honest face, he cried out with the utmost vehemence: "Lord God Almighty, but I'm glad to see de Doctor. Ef you'd raise my father and mother from de grave, I couldn't be gladder!" When the poor fellow found he was to accompany the Doctor to Baltimore, his joy knew no bounds. Afterwards, on visiting the encampment of the Zouaves on Federal Hill, we found Jim safely quartered adjoining the Captain's tent, and radiant with smiles. On reminding him of his deliverance, he at once said: "Ef de good Lord had spoke peace to my soul, I couldn't been gladder dan when de Doctor came along, jes when I was in de most desparatest way." The poor fellow now rejoices over the prospect of his final freedom, and in the present charge of the Chaplain's elegant "contraband" horse.—*Pittsburgh Paper.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the following sentences were passed upon parties previously convicted:

Catharine Raymond, for pocket-picking; Penitentiary six months.

Chas. Conklin and Wm. Ryan, for assault with intent to commit robbery; State Prison five years and three years.

Robert Kehoe, for malicious mischief; sentence suspended during good behavior.

Jas. H. Miller, for attempt at grand larceny; State Prison three years.

The Court adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

Will Admitted.—The will of Sarah Ann Hubbell was now admitted to probate by the Surrogate. The testatrix leaves all her property to her relatives and friends, making no bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Waterbury vs. *Allen, et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew, without costs to either party.

Matter of Wm. Fox.—The within-named Wm. Fox must be discharged.

Matter of Wm. Kenna.—Discharged.

Tompkins vs. *Garrison.*—Motion denied, with $9 costs.

Lord et al. vs. *Clark.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Musina and Musina vs. *Stillman et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thompson vs. *Conklin.*—Motion denied.

Talman vs. *Corey et al.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench, Bosworth, C. J.

Banche vs. *Pier.*—Order affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Phelps Executor, et &c. vs. *The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 12, 1861.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	93	100	Hudson River R.
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93⅜	50	do b30
7,000 U. S. 5s, '65	87⅞	50	do s30
5,000 do	87¾	150	do s60
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	82¾	50	do
9,000 do	82⅝	50	do s30
5,000 Treas. 12 ℔ c. N's. 101		50	do s30
8,750 Treas. 6℔c. 2 Year	99½	20	Harlem Railroad
1,000 Ohio State 6s, 1860	89⅝	400	do
2,000 do	90	56	Harlem R. Pref
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds., '62	82¾	100	do b10
5,000 North Car. St. 6s	69¾	300	do b30
25,000 Missouri St. 6s	43½	200	do
5,000 do	43⅝	100	do s3
54,000 do	43¾	26	N. J. Railroad
5,000 do b30	43¾	21	N. J. Cen. Railroad
1,000 Min. St. 8 pr. ct. B.	80	100	Mich. Cen. R.R. b10
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	92	70	do
5,000 N. Y. Central Bds. '76. Con. Bds.	100¾	50	do s30
7,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	73	50	do
5,000 do	73¼	50	do b30
1,000 Mich. So. 1st M. Bs	83¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.
2,000 No. Ind. 1st M.	82	100	do
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	78⅝	100	do
4,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	81	300	do
6,000 L. E. & W. 2dm. b.	40	300	do
1,000 Harlem 2d m. bs.	92	600	do
3,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. b.	76	200	do b30
25 Bank of New-York	88½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60
25 Merchants Bank	89	75	do
50 Bank of America	100	50	do b30
5 Hanover Bank	70	550	do
20 Am. Exchange Bk.	84½	200	do s10
40 do	84	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip
50 Pacific M. S. Co. s30	91½	100	do
100 do	92¾	50	do s60
100 do b30	92¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.
110 do	92	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.
100 N. Y. Cen. R. s30	79	150	Gal. & Chi. R. b30
125 do	78⅜	100	do s5
100 do b60	78⅜	350	do
100 do s60	78¾	50	do s30
850 do	78⅜	1600	Clev. & Tol. R.
400 do b10	78⅝	300	do
500 do	78⅝	500	do s30
550 do s10	78¾	700	do b30
100 do b30	78¾	400	do s60
50 do s18	78⅜	1400	do
350 Erie Railroad	31	200	do b30
300 do	31¾	50	Chic. & R. I'd R. s30
200 do	31¾	550	do
50 do b15	31¾	100	do
100 do b30	31¾	200	do
150 do b30	31¾	50	do s10
50 do	31¾	50	do s60
50 do b10	31¾	100	do
50 do s10	31¾	100	do
100 do s10	31¾	100	do b30
116 Erie Railway Pref.	48¾	200	do s60
200 Reading Railroad	37	50	do s10
300 do	36¾	476	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.
50 do b60	37	10	Del., Lac. & W'n R.
100 do s60	36¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93¼	100	Harlem Railroad
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	200	do
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82¾	100	Harlem R. Pref
5,000 do	82⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R
10,000 Trea. 6 ℔ c. 2 yrs	99¾	100	do b30
12,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¼	20	Panama Railroad
15,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	90	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.
2,000 Mich. State 6s '79	83	50	do b10
5,000 Missouri State 6s	43½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S
5,600 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	40	150	do b30
30 Bank of Commerce	82¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.
50 Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	92¼	50	do b30
25 do b30	92½	50	do b60
100 Del. & H. Canal Co. s60	83	50	Gal. & Chic. R.
100 N. Y. Cen. R. s30	78¾	50	do s45
50 do	78¾	500	Clev. & Toledo R.
100 do b30	78¾	100	do s30
200 do	78¾	350	do
100 do s60	78¼	150	do b10
100 do b30	78¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.
100 Erie Railway b30	31¾	50	do b30
200 do	31¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. s30
50 do b30	31½	100	do
150 Hudson River R.	36¾		

SATURDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The official list of sales at the Stock Exchange, to-day, shows a very large business, and at advancing prices. There was about as much done at the Second Board, after the heavy transactions of the forenoon, as at an ordinary early session of the Brokers. The bidding was extremely spirited throughout the day, and, although this demand was pretty freely met by sellers, there was little or no abatement in the speculative interest in the market late in the afternoon. The Federal Funded Stocks advanced to 93⅞@94 ℔ cent. for the coupon 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, and 93¼@½ for the registered Stock of the same year. The Treasury 6 ℔ cents. of 1863 advanced to 99¾@99⅞ ℔ cent on the official notice communicated by Mr. Sub-Treasurer CISCO to the Stock Exchange, that the Government will receive these Notes at par and interest, from the public at large as well as from the Banks, in payment of subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864. State Stocks were higher on Missouris by ¼@℔1 cent. and steady on other descriptions. On the Railway shares the speculation was extremely animated, and left off in the afternoon about as follows:

Central	78½	Mich. Guaranteed	39¼
Erie	31½	Michigan Southern	25¾
Toledo	37	Illinois Central	65½
Rock Island	49	Missouris	44½
Galena	70⅞	United States 6s, 1881	93⅞

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, was as follows:

Total Receipts	$433,392 10
Total Payments	827,701 73
Total Balance	10,802,803 62

Included in the receipts were, for Customs, $29,000, and for Treasury Notes, $297,573 15.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Oct. 1 to 8:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$51,105 04	$35,739,55
Passengers	17,781 21	10,418 97
Mails, &c	1,250 00	1,100 00
Total	$70,136 25	$47,258 52
Decrease		$22,877 73

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Oct. 10.

The markets continue quite irregular for our leading staples, but, comparing the present state of the markets with a week ago, there is not much change, after all the fluctuations. Flour is dull and really a little lower, while, if holders should press the market, it is probable a material decline would have to be submitted to. While No. 1 Spring is maintained, there is a decline of fully 2c. on No. 2, or, in other words, the difference between the grades is now 6c., whereas it was only 4c. a week or so ago, and was formerly only 3c.@3c. Winter Wheat stands just about where it was at the date of our last, the rise and fall of the market having been 3c.@5c. during the week. Corn is without much variation in price, the ruling figure of the week having been 23c. on board for mixed and 20c. for rejected, the storage making prices in store 2c.@2½c. less, viz., 20½c.@21c. and [17½c.@18c. Oats without material change, at 13½c.@14c. in store, and 16c.@17c. in bags. Rye firmer, closing with an upward tendency. Barley quite plenty, and lower at 20c.@40c., poor to very good prime at 42c.@45c. Grass Seed dull, but steady. Flax Seed firm. Vegetables dull. Fruits active, and prices generally better. Highwines firmer, but without actual advance. Cattle lower. Hogs steady. Sheep in demand. Hides active and prices higher. Tallow very firm. Wool in demand at firm prices.

The receipts last week, compared with the week previous, showed a large decrease in Flour and Wheat, only a small variation in Corn, Oats and Rye, but a marked increase in Barley, still the aggregate is large. The continued wet weather of the last week cannot fail to interfere with interior deliveries, and a marked decrease of receipts in the next week or two must be the consequence. The aggregate receipts for se

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A movement of the rebels threatening our lines across the Potomac is noted in our Washington dispatches, which may mean a great deal more than is at present apparent. They advanced a large force yesterday in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in the National pickets to that point. The Division of Gen. MCCALL, stationed at Langley, was immediately formed in line of battle and got in readiness to advance, supported by cavalry and artillery, and the Divisions of Gens. SMITH, PORTER and MCDOWELL, were also rapidly prepared for any emergency. Several shots were fired by a rebel battery at Gen. MCCALL'S Division, but being out of range, their guns did no damage. The rebels attempted nothing further, and our troops did not advance. It is impossible at present to tell the meaning of this demonstration, but it may possibly have been intended to attract attention from some more important movement elsewhere.

Another daring exploit in the naval service is reported this morning, of a character similar to that which recently occurred in the harbor of Pensacola. Lieut. HARRELL, commanding the steamer *Union*, of the Potomac flotilla, stationed at the mouth of Aquia Creek, learning that the rebels had fitted out a large schooner in Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and had collected a considerable body of troops there, with the intention of crossing the Potomac, determined that the schooner should be destroyed. He accordingly organized an expedition, and with one boat and two launches entered the mouth of the creek about 2½ o'clock on Friday morning. The schooner was discovered some distance up, in charge of a single sentry, who fled and gave the alarm. She was immediately boarded and set on fire, and when her destruction was rendered certain, Lieut. HARRELL'S men returned to their boats and pulled again for the steamer. Their position was fully revealed by the light of the burning schooner, and they were fired upon continuously from both banks of the narrow stream; but not one of them was injured, though their clothing in many instances was perforated with bullets. The success of the enterprise was complete.

BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves have at last found the opportunity which they have so long desired; they have had a fight with the rebels, and, judging from the account which reaches us from a rebel source, they have no cause to be ashamed of the result. A New-Orleans dispatch, contained in a copy of the Norfolk *Day-Book*, which has by some means reached Baltimore, states that on the night of the 8th inst., detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments, effected a landing on Santa Rosa Island, drove in WILSON'S pickets, and shortly afterwards engaged the entire regiment. The Zouaves are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. Indeed, the dispatch indirectly indicates that the rebels eventually got the worst of the fight, although they claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, destroyed all their camp equipage, and committed great slaughter among them. It will be recollected that some time ago the Zouaves were moved some distance from Fort Pickens, and located in a somewhat isolated position.

The great naval expedition, intended for operations on the Southern coast, which has been in course of preparation at this and other ports for some time, will doubtless soon leave for its destination, wherever that may be,—possibly New-Orleans, or Mobile, or St. Augustine, or Brunswick, or Savannah, or Charleston, or one of the Beauforts, or Wilmington—the reader is at liberty to fix the locality for himself. That the expedition will be very formidable, however, is not to be doubted. Some of the troops, it will be seen by our local reports, are already embarked, and we hear of preparations for the immediate embarkation of others. Our Baltimore correspondent notes the important fact that on Thursday last *fifteen thousand* troops passed over the Annapolis Railroad from Washington, bound for some unknown destination. This large body of men is undoubtedly intended to form a portion of this great expedition.

From the Washington editorial correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*—a valuable authority—we obtain some satisfactory information concerning the condition of the army on the Potomac, and the services and ability of its General. Though the army, it is said, is composed of splendid material, and is completely armed and equipped, it is not as thoroughly disciplined as a European force would be in time of war. The confidence of the men in their General is unbounded, and he, in turn, has infused among them a spirit of regularity and order. The commission to examine the qualifications of the commanders of regiments and companies has worked a magical change in the service, while the attention bestowed upon the health of the troops, and upon all departments of the Commissariat, is rapidly making the infantry as hardy and as reliable as regulars. The writer alluded to disclaims any intention of flattering the commanding General; he speaks of him, to give him the advantage of facts before the public, "so that he may stand justified even to those who clamor for immediate action."

We find in the Chicago papers some interesting and important news from Kansas City. On the 6th of October LANE and STURGIS were still there, the former with three thousand and the latter with four thousand men. A serious misunderstanding existed between the two Generals, owing, it is asserted, to Gen. STURGIS' unfortunate habits. The whole circumstance is greatly to be deplored, as Gen. STURGIS has proved himself on more than one occasion to be an excellent and most valuable officer. We learn, however, that the difficulty had proceeded so far that LANE positively refused to obey the orders of STURGIS though the latter was his superior in rank. It is asserted that LANE is about to make charges against STURGIS. The whole affair will doubtless be settled by Gen. FREMONT. Through the same source we receive additional particulars touching the expedition to Osceola. The enemy, it seems, fled and left the inhabitants to continue the fight. LANE burnt the town, and with it a large quantity of rebel stores. He freed also some two hundred slaves as a retribution against the owners. Though Gen. LANE'S army resembles very much an army of "free companions" of olden times, it is very generally believed out West that if they were properly furnished with arms and means, they would soon pacify Western Missouri.

Another candidate for Fort Lafayette appears before the public. His name is J. W. PACKARD, and he has been arrested in Philadelphia. It is alleged that he has come North on a secret mission, having left Richmond on the 17th of September, and that he has been concerned in the betrayal of a number of Virginia Unionists. The stratagem and craft made use of by PACKARD to secure the objects he had in view, are said to have been clever in the extreme. In Richmond, PACKARD was the superintendent of extensive works for the manufacture of war munitions, and it is said that he came North in quest of fine coil wire for telegraph instruments—an article greatly needed at the South.

GENERAL NEWS.

Additional European news by the *Glasgow*, which passed Cape Race on Friday, is given in this morning's TIMES. The intelligence from the Continent is indicative of coming trouble at several points, but more especially in Hungary and Poland. All the functionaries in the Council of Pesth have tendered their resignations, and the Assembly Chamber at Pesth had been occupied by military, the members being forcibly prevented from entering. From Poland we learn that a solemn meeting of the Poles had been called for the 10th of this month, at Lublin. Turkey also seems to be getting into further difficulty. It is stated that the Bosnians and Servians had declared in favor of the Montenegrins. The appearance of a pamphlet at Florence, condemning the temporal power of the Pope, had created considerable excitement there.

The clipper brig *Baltimore*, Capt. POTTER, from Miragoane, arrived yesterday morning, after a passage of sixteen days. On Sept. 22, President GEFFRARD and suite passed through Miragoane for Port au Prince, having been on a tour of inspection of the forts and of the country. He had visited all the small villages as far as La Cayes. The Haytien war-ship *Twenty-second of December* was lying at Miragoane. She had lost one of her men while firing a salute. The market for provisions was dull. Coffee scarce; logwood plenty.

The United States storeship *Relief*, Commander DECAMP, arrived at this port last evening from Loando, Coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, JOHN DECAMP; Lieutenants, R. M. McArann, Geo. Balm, H. H. Dalton; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. M. Page; Assistant Surgeon, James E. Lindsay; Naval Storekeeper, O. S. Wood; Captain's Clerk, Edward K. Winship.

The rest of the rebel prisoners on Governor's Island were yesterday transferred to Bedloe's Island, by the steamer *Bedford*, a portion of them having been removed on Friday.

A more active export inquiry prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at firmer prices. Pork and Lard were more sought after, and were quoted rather higher. Sugars were in fair request, as were, also, Hay, Hops, Whisky, Teas, Common Resin, Kentucky Tobacco, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Linseed Oil. Beef, Fish, Hemp, Metals, Rice, Coffee and Whalebone were inactive. The freight engagements were moderate, with 570 vessels of all classes in port.

Returning Loyalty in Baltimore.

The result of the municipal election in Baltimore on Wednesday last is very auspicious. The Union candidates for seats in the City Council were elected by a highly respectable vote. The real strength of the Unionists was not called out, as there was no contest of parties whatever—the secession faction merely contenting itself with throwing two or three votes for JEFF. DAVIS. But the poll, nevertheless, was heavier than that cast in the same city last April for the rebel members of the Maryland Legislature, who now hold their sessions in the casemates of Fort Lafayette; and the election stands as an unmistakable declaration of allegiance to the Government on the part of ten thousand of the legal voters of Baltimore.

Probably there has not been an election held in Baltimore for a quarter of a century that was so peaceable and well ordered, and in which the citizens voted with such absolute freedom from intimidation of any kind. Neither the "Blood-tubs," nor the grog-shop keepers, nor that infamous cabal, the Police Commissioners, supervised the voting; the people enjoyed at least one opportunity of acting independently, and Provost-Marshal DODGE took ample precautions to "secure to all legal voters the free and uninterrupted exercise of their rights." The vote was a light one, only because a light vote was sufficient to achieve the purposes of the Unionists.

But a few months ago, Baltimore appeared to be as rampant for secession and JEFF. DAVIS as either New-Orleans or Richmond and in April last, it was as dangerous for a person to display the national ensign there as it now would be in Charleston. Such were the indignities heaped upon the flag and its defenders that it seemed for a time that the loyal people of the country would be satisfied with nothing less than the razing of the rebel city to its foundations. But the mad disunion fever has now subsided; and a healthy, patriotic reaction seems to have fairly set in. The gubernatorial election in Maryland takes place next month; and we hope to chronicle the same auspicious results in the State as have now appeared in its chief city.

Had the rebel leaders in Baltimore a few months ago been permitted to carry out their nefarious schemes—had not the strong arm of the Government taken resolute hold of the demon of treason,—Maryland would undoubtedly have been forced out of the Union, just as Virginia, and North Carolina, and Tennessee were forced out. And by this time the secession feeling would have appeared to be as unanimous there as it now appears to be in any State in JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. It is a sad fact that the bulk of mankind always goes with the strongest side; and a victorious standard will inevitably draw around it the tens of thousands in every great city or State who have no very decided convictions. But when the people of other Southern cities discover—what Baltimore has already found out—that secession means destruction, their convictions as to its propriety and justice will properly undergo modification. Like results, as have now appeared in Baltimore, too, will most likely be generally realized, as the advancing career of our arms demonstrates this, and at the same time affords protection to loyal citizens. Within the course of another year, we shall probably see Richmond and New-Orleans choosing loyal mayors, and Charleston submissive under the benignant rule of a United States Provost-Marshal.

Essentially the same policy, too, as has proved so successful in Baltimore and Maryland, must be adopted in the other seceded States. The rebel State and city governments must be treated as void; and then, as speedily as possible, these governments must be reconstructed, with the loyal citizens as a basis. Under this policy, city after city, and State after State, will, we firmly believe, follow the lead of Baltimore, the greatest and most unmanageable city of the South, and wheel again into their legitimate orbits; and, ultimately, both the semblance and reality of disaffection will die away together.

The Great Coastwise Expedition.

The fact that a powerful naval and military expedition has been preparing for some time at New-York is too generally understood to require any further affectation of secrecy. If the squadron and convoy have not put to sea before this sheet is printed, there is little doubt that another day will not pass without their departure. Touching at Annapolis to complete its complement of men drawn from the finest corps at Washington, the expedition will proceed southward to the point of destination. What that point may be is a matter to be properly withheld from publication.

And in this connection, we may express our belief that this is the only circumstance which can with propriety be thus withheld. The rebels understand the immeasurable superiority of the Government in its possession of the sea. They know how vulnerable at all points is the long stretch of coast they claim as their own; they know the exhaustless ability of the North to reiterate its blows as often and wherever the Government may choose. To conceal from them, even if concealment were possible, the fact that we are preparing to attack them on this indefensible flank, would be to withhold a knowledge that must demoralize their troops, strike them with panic, and presently disperse them to their homes along the Gulf. If it be desirable to perpetuate the investment of the National capital, to maintain the rebel army there in its unity and undiminished hopefulness and self-reliance, we can understand why it should be left to believe that the only foe it has to fear is in its front. But if it be wise to transfer the war to their own territory, relieve Washington from the shame this standing menace inflicts upon the National dignity, and make the inactive hosts aggregated on the Potomac useful at points where they are painfully needed' then let the rebels know what they have to fear, and that the battle for their fallacious rights is to be fought and decided on fields we have chosen to fix as far as possible from our own soil. So long as the precise point at which the blow is directed is not made public, whereby the rebels might be enabled to concentrate their insufficient force at the place indicated, we are at a loss to conceive what injury could possibly result from publication, to counterbalance the obvious benefit.

It may be added that, to procure the silence of the Press upon such matters, is an extremely imperfect way of keeping the Confederate leaders in ignorance of proposed movements. Their information notoriously reaches them through private channels. The Potter Committee shows the existence, in nearly every Department of the public service at Washington, of clerks and attendants noted for their sympathy with the rebellion; men who are within reach of full information, and who have, thus far, found means of regular correspondence with their Southern friends. Nothing has been done or contemplated by the National leaders, even where the Press has lacked previous information, that has not been carried to the rebels in time to make all their preparations complete. The evidence of this statement has been strengthened by the testimony of Southern journals, by fugitives from the Southern lines, and by documentary proofs left at posts the rebels have been obliged to abandon. Until, therefore, these private avenues of information be closed, it is folly to restrain the Press from publishing what tends to satisfy the loyal people there is action somewhere, and to warn the rebels that they must hasten homeward and dispute the issue on their own distant thresholds.

A BATTLE AT FORT PICKENS.—A telegraphic rumor reports Col. WILSON'S Regiment of Zouaves as the objects of a successful attack by the rebels. The Zouaves have been encamped during the Summer upon Santa Rosa Island, generally within reach of Fort Pickens. The story runs that a large force of the rebels, who have swarmed for six months within gun-shot of the fort, crossed to the island at night, and taking the Union troops by surprise, killed, wounded or captured a large number of them. More extended and authentic accounts may reduce the proportions of the affair; but the simple fact of such a landing and attack at least demonstrates that whatever enterprise or energy exists in that quarter is on the side of the rebels.

The time is not very far away when the extraordinary and at present inexplicable inactivity of our troops at Fort Pickens will have to be accounted for. Why, after the destruction of the Navy-yard, Pensacola has been left in the hands of the enemy; why he has been permitted to continue his elaborate preparations for assault, even since Mr. RUSSELL'S letters showed how easily his works might be destroyed, and his forces dispersed; why, with the evidence plainly before the authorities that the camp of Gen. BRAGG has been one of instruction, where the military skill of that leader as a disciplinarian has been put to capital use, in drilling regiments which subsequently figured as *corps d'élite* in Virginia, no attempt has been made to break it up; are mysteries hardly soluble upon the supposition of honest and earnest purposes at Washington or in the fort. To have been forced to destroy the costly floating dock of the Warrington Yard with our own hands; and to have sustained this recent attack and route within easy range of the fort, are fruits of the non-combativeness which, in too many places and instances, have permitted the enemy to secure easy advantage, and aggregate his utmost strength, before any effort has been made to disturb him. The question, as yet too impatiently asked, why, if troops are not wanted at Washington to fight, they are sent there rather than to districts where fighting is actually going on, may fairly be asked in regard to the soldiers at Fort Pickens. The passive possession of that place is no equivalent for the sacrifice of the men, material and prestige, it costs to hold it as we do.

Materials for History.

With an intelligent foresight of the historic character of current events, the Massachusetts Historical Society has issued the subjoined circular:

"The Massachusetts Historical Society, strongly impressed with the importance of the great struggle in which the nation is now engaged to the cause of Constitutional Government and the history of America; and deeply appreciating the value to the future historian of the contemporaneous expressions of feeling and opinion in all parts of the country, many of which are ephemeral and take no permanent form, have appointed the undersigned a Committee to collect books, pamphlets, newspapers, proclamations, handbills, engravings, maps, plans, portraits, caricatures, photographs, envelopes, letters and manuscripts, which may illustrate the causes, origin, and progress of the existing war.

Contributions will be received at the Society's Rooms, or by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President of the Society."

This should be imitated by the various State Historical Societies. They can render no better service than to preserve the invaluable *materiel pour servir* to be found in cotemporaneous documents, pamphlets, papers, letters, &c.—so easy to gather at the time; so difficult, so impossible, often, to procure afterwards. The British Museum is now paying hundreds of pounds for collections of old playbills, tracts, pamphlets and broad-sides which, a century ago, might have been got for so many pence. It is not only the great documents, State-papers and official utterances that are important to be preserved—for it is strange what a preternatural interest even the most trivial facts assume when they are past. Ballads, brochures, pasquinades, portraits, caricatures, autographs, are of invaluable use for historical composition. CARLYLE, in his Histories of the "French Revolution," and of "Frederick the Great," has shown with what magnificent effect details may be used by the great historical artist. Nor is it always that which appears to us momentous at the time that stands the test. Really significant events are seldom estimated at their true value by those who witness them; while much that seems for the time being all-important turns out to be essentially hollow and mere blatant vacuity after all. The life and person of Christ have no record in history outside of the Scriptures, save in two or three lines of a Latin author, and those lines even have not escaped the imputation of spuriousness: and that, too, though his life fell during the most brilliant period of the history of that inquisitive, enlightened and recording Roman race!

The newspapers, of course, as the mirrors in which events show themselves in their very form and pressure, are of prime importance, and it is not too much to say that they have necessitated a new style of history. Turn over the files of the American journals, Whig and Tory, cotemporary with the Revolution of '76, (preserved by our Historical Societies,) or dip into the magnificent thesaurus which Mr. PETER FORCE has given us in his *American Archives*, and you will see the value of the living records of the times. (To after generations the record of the transactions and developments of our times will be equally marvelous!) It is, in fact, a peculiarity that characterizes America and separates our history from that of all other nations—that our life on this Continent is *historical* from the start. The seeds of empire here were planted after the development of the great agencies for recording events, so that we have no mythic age, no purple haze hanging over the morning of our national life, but broad daylight from the beginning.

There is a reflection that suggests itself in this connection. If the present rebellion is the most stupendous crime in all history, it is also that of which we have the most minute, the most ample, and the most incontrovertible records. It has become a favorite exercise with modern historical critics to rehabilitate great criminals,—such as JUDAS, NERO, HENRY VIII., and others. There will be no chance thus to whitewash the chiefs of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. They stand under the burning light of living evidence—

"Fixed figures for the hand of scorn
To point his slow, unmoving finger at."

And it is easy to anticipate that this rebellion, when it comes to be seen in all its relations, will be pronounced a stupendous delirium—the most gigantic in its proportions, the most Satanic in its design of all that history records.

Let our soldiers, also, remember that they are now shaping history. It is recorded of one of NAPOLEON'S Old Guard that, when asked if he had read a certain history, he gave answer that he did not care to *read* history, as he had helped to *make* it! The events of the hours and days and months form the warp and woof which, woven in the "roaring loom of Time," according to GOETHE'S fine expression, come out the web of History. It is for our Armies, so far as human agencies are concerned, to determine whether this war shall be a triumphant epic of conquering civilization or the death-wail of a once noble nation. It is for them to decide whether this war shall leave us a grand and united Nationality, as the fit theatre for worthy history, or whether we shall be frittered into petty provinces, whose annals it were better to leave unwritten.

SENSATIONAL DISPATCHES FROM ST. LOUIS.—When the report reached St. Louis that Gen FREMONT had been removed, the dispatches from that city (under military supervision) announced that "the excitement was intense"—that enlistments had ceased and recruiting places been closed—and particularly that the "Fremont Light Guard," a proposed military organization, had been abandoned, and that a "public meeting had been called for last Saturday, to protest against the removal of FREMONT." The people in the East were led to believe that this was all true; but we find out from the Western papers that it was *all false*. It was manufactured for a special purpose, and that a very insubordinate and corrupt one. A dispatch from St. Louis in yesterday's Cincinnati papers says:

"The officers of Fremont's Light Guard deny that the recruiting offices of that regiment were closed on the announcement of the removal of FREMONT, and state that enlistments are going on rapidly."

It seems, from this development, that our Western friends who "work the wires" expect to conduct military operations by the same clap-trap machinery that is so frequently, and sometimes successfully, employed in carrying on political campaigns.

England and the Rebellion.

It is a fact no longer to be disputed that British sentiment, wherever it exists in the world, has been thrown into the scale of secession, and against the reconstruction of the American Union. As a people, we have been accused of a sensitiveness on this point that smacks of provincialism, and brings us back to times when we were still a dependency of the Crown of England. The accusation is not altogether just, nor wholly unjust. Practically, the mere sympathies of a foreign people cannot affect the issues of the struggle in which we are engaged. But, on the other hand, it is only natural that we should be disappointed at the present attitude of a nation which, for half a century has been so vehement in its protestations against the institution of Slavery; it is only natural we should regret that the moral support given by Great Britain to this rebellion, should have been the means of its prolongation, and that a great, a kindred, and friendly people should suddenly veer from their professions of attachment, and appear before us as bitter, uncompromising enemies—for what enemies are worse than those who compass or desire our destruction!

The British themselves, do not deny, but attempt to justify, their notorious predilections. They only reciprocate—this is their argument—the feeling that America has ever manifested for England in her days of trial and misfortune. They point to the Canadian rebellion, and to the number of Americans who actively sympathized in that weak and foolish movement. They say that England was browbeaten and bullied by our Government in the Oregon and San Juan disputes—that the Government and people of this country sympathized with Russia, in the Crimean war, and insulted their Queen by the dismissal of her Ambassador—that we refused to coöperate with them in China, and, in other ways displayed an unfriendliness for which the present state of public sentiment throughout the British Empire is but a natural and simple retaliation. There is a plausibility in these excuses well calculated to deceive; but they have no foundation in fact. It is partly true that certain Americans sympathized with the Canadian rebels of 1838, and even gave them their active support; but they acted as individuals, and on their own responsibility. There were not a hundred of them, all told, and their conduct was utterly condemned by the great mass of our people. We never heard that the Government of the United States even contemplated the possibility of recognizing the Canadian rebels as a "Belligerent Power." If they had, there would have been short space between the act and the reception of a formal declaration of war from the Government of Great Britain. It is simply untrue that England was either browbeaten or bullied by this Government in the Oregon and San Juan disputes. In both cases she gained the points for which she contended, and we were obliged to recede from the positions we had assumed. The wordy war of newspapers that took place at the time, and in which both sides freely indulged, cannot surely be urged against us as a National crime. With respect to the Crimean war, it is perfectly notorious that the sympathies of the South, and of the Southern Administration then in power, were with Russia, as a slaveholding country, while the sympathies of the North were with France and England. It is a fact, (ascertained in the office of this journal at the time for the gratification of public curiosity,) that every leading Southern journal advocated Russian interests, while ninety-nine out of a hundred Northern papers took an opposite view of the great contest. We may safely say that the wretched defects of British military organization in the Crimea were not criticised with half the severity by American as they were by British journals; and never was a British repulse recorded by any American print with such malignant satisfaction as the *Times* displayed in its comments upon the affair of Bull Run. The British Ambassador was dismissed from Washington for violating our neutrality laws. He admitted his guilt; and we should have been strangely wanting in National self-respect if we had failed to punish, in accordance with international custom, the very gravest of international misdemeanors. It is hardly necessary to say that the Minister himself, and the Government he represented, were at all times treated with the greatest respect. We did not join the European Alliance against China, because China had offered us no *casus belli*; but we did all in our power to render the British a service when they were so terribly out up in the repulse at Taku. No; whatever may be urged to the contrary, Americans have not provoked the ungenerous and unreasoning hostility displayed towards their country in its hour of trial. If any doubt existed, the manner in which the Prince of Wales, as the representative of the British nation, was received, must convince the most prejudiced and the most skeptical that, less than a year ago, a deep admiration was felt by the American people for the institutions, the history, and the proud position of the parent country.

A vast amount of this sentiment, or sentimentality as it might more aptly be termed, has disappeared. Our eyes are opened at length to the fact that British admiration of the development of free institutions and the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent was all the very emptiest of shams. It is hard sometimes to believe the truth, but of this we may rest assured that every Englishman of to-day rejoices in the hope that our Empire will be dismembered and our power crippled. To this end they look for the establishment of two or more Republics on this Continent, and for this they lend countenance and support as they consistently dare to the Southern rebellion. The reason is not that they like the Southern Republic more, but that they like the Union, and its influence on the aristocracies and despotisms of the world, far less.

Worth Sending to the Great Exhibition—The Steamer Metropolis.

Perhaps the public will consider this a joke. Let us see. The Sound steamers encounter the stormy Atlantic every day of the Winter. The middle Atlantic in June is rarely as rough as it is off Point Judith in November. English engineers are sending boats of 250 feet length, and 15 *inches* depth, from London around the Cape to India. The Sound boats are built for heavy weather, and are quite as strong as the steamers built here for the Pacific Ocean, and sent round the Horn. There are plenty of coasting steamers and lake steamers of the precise American river steamboat pattern, that regularly encounter, particularly on the lakes, more trying seas than are usual on the Summer Atlantic. Their guards are high, and more protected than those of river boats from the action of waves, and still further temporary protection might be readily applied. As to absolute strength, the *Metropolis*, with her hogging frames, is all that could be required. Coal could be carried in a convoy, and we doubt not that navigators would be quite willing to take the job of sailing a strong Sound or Lake steamer to London.

What of it? First, we are very proud of our steamers, and as a people we should like above all things to astonish John Bull with a sight of one going down the Thames at a twenty-mile pace. Second, the *Metropolis*, lying off Deptford, and making an excursion now and then, would rival the big show at Kensington. She would take in more money than the *Great Eastern* did here, which would pay all expenses and a large profit. She would be a greater wonder to European observers (and there were 6,009,948 of them in the Crystal Palace in 1851) than the *Great Eastern*, for while the latter is a mere exaggeration of a Thames steamboat, the *white*, sharp *Metropolis*, with her projecting guards, double stories, grand suites of saloons, boilers above deck, beam engine and all her appointments, would be perfectly novel and attractive to a degree which no one thing ever seen in England could begin to rival. It is impossible to suppose that such an exhibition would not pay beyond all precedent. Third, England is building steamers for the rivers, and seas, and coasts of the world—the same stereotyped style of which the *Persia* is a model—just the same with a hundred feet keel for an inland creek, or for the channel, or for mid-ocean; and a more abominable, comfortless, uncivilized method of transport than the channel steamer type, was never tolerated in Christendom. The superiority of American and foreign productions in other matters, is often debatable, but here there is no comparison. The American steamer is cheaper and better in every particular, and the actual demonstration of that fact, before foreign eyes and under foreign feet, would be a fortune to our boat and engine-builders. Now we cannot expect to accomplish any respectable success without courage and perhaps daring. This enterprise would at a stroke make the American department of the Exhibition splendid, if not another thing were sent; it would pay handsomely, and it would create a market for American steamers and machinery in general, which no other enterprise of equal cost could accomplish. Besides, the *Metropolis* would look well lying where the *Great Eastern* lately lorded it over the sea at large in her too ponderous majesty. We think a company could well afford to buy some first-class sound steamer for this speculation. The shipbuilders and machinists here would make money by starting the subscription.

A VERY PRETTY STORY, INDEED.—The Cleveland papers report a prodigious cock-and-bull story concerning the discovery of a wide-spread development of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle in Ohio, the whole of which State, according to these statements, is honey-combed with "castles" of this treasonable Order. One of the castles is said to have been discovered in Marion County, the "Commander" of which has been arrested, and the traps of the concern secured. In another County, near the Western Reserve, there are reported to be eleven hundred Knights of the Order, which has its signs, grips and pass-words, and is furnished with arms. The aim of the conspiracy is "to paralyze all war effort in Ohio; resist by force the collection of the war tax; and in every way embarrass the present Administration, and, if possible, gain control over the next, and when the State is bound hand and foot these conspirators have promise of a military force from the South that shall, to use the expressive language of the Southern emissary, 'clean out' the Abolitionists." The Knights take an oath, and swear, in the presence of Almighty God and the Knights of the Golden Circle, that they "will not rest or sleep until ABRAHAM LINCOLN, now President, shall be removed out of the Presidential chair." Also, that they "will wade up to their knees in blood as soon as JEFF. DAVIS sees proper to march with his army to take the City of Washington and the White House!" Which it is not likely they will wade.

The Clevelanders have, evidently, discovered a *bête noir* of very large dimensions. It is certainly strange that there should have been found among the peaceful farmers and graziers of the Western Reserve—Republicans and Abolitionists at that, most of them—so many thousands of fellows with such bloody instructions, anxious for the wading process! We are not ignorant, indeed, of the fact that this Order, which is part of the machinery devised by the Southern leaders in treason to aid their machinations in the Free States, had some degree of ramification even in the North, and certain high officials in this City even are now known to have been confederates in the league. But these noisome and doleful creatures, engendered amid darkness and putrescence, have long ago been put to flight by the flashing and radiant dawn. Our Western friends may calm their perturbed spirits concerning aught that can be done by the K. G. C.

THE REBELLION.

Reply to the Theory of the London Times on the Causes of the Rebellion.

It has long been a favorite dogma with the enemies of republican freedom, that our institutions are unsuited to an extensive territory, and that, sooner or later, the Union must crumble to pieces amid the discordant and jarring interests of the numerous peoples and States. It is naturally enough believed by the enemies of popular freedom, that nothing short of overwhelming brute force will keep an extensive empire together; and practically assuming the correctness of the [illegible] theory of HOBBS, that war is the normal condition of mankind, and that nations are natural enemies, they have fondly cherished the hope that the benevolent philosophy would find its illustration in the downfall of the American Union. Rebellion and civil war have broken out among us, springing from a peculiar state of society in one half of the Union, and these enemies of popular government jump to the conclusion that their theories are verified—that henceforth the era of counter revolutions is to begin, which are to culminate in the overthrow of republican freedom, and the permanent establishment of monarchy. The London *Times* is among the most conspicuous advocates of this anti-republican and anti-social theory of the impossibility of a great empire of freemen, and makes no effort to conceal the delight which actuates its conductors at viewing what is regarded as the failure of the last and greatest experiment of republican Government.

We published at length, last week, an article of the *Times*, in support of its views, but for the sake of perspicuity we again extract the following passages:

"The union of European countries in one great federation, or under one universal monarchy, has been the dream of many a statesman in times gone by. It found a kind of expression in the old Germanic Empire and the pretensions of mediæval Popes, while the idea may be traced even in the modern conceptions of a great arbitrating council, uniformity of coinage, and other steps to international fraternity. Such views, however, take no sufficient account of human passions. It is clear from the aspect of Europe at this moment that the tendency of civilization is not towards this species of union. We are more likely to see large States split asunder than small ones consolidated."

And again:

"It will be observed, perhaps, that the American people began their national life with union, and that there was every prospect of the continuance of this blessing but for the wicked selfishness of the South. But was there such prospect in reality? That is the very question at issue. *We are disposed to think, from the passions which have been already developed in this contest, that the period of union has reached its limits, and that the various States of the overgrown Confederacy could not have been long kept together.* The Unionists are naturally exasperated at a rupture by which America loses power and Democracy reputation. The prestige of popular institutions is gone when it appears that they cannot save a country from follies or errors, and that human passions will have their way under a President at least as wildly as under a King. In reality, however, the experiment which has broken down may be regarded as a hopeless one from the beginning. No such a mighty federation of people as the American Union has ever yet been kept together, and we may say, indeed, that for the last twenty years that Union has been gradually breaking up. *It is now known that this very secession has been long designed*, and nobody can forget that the least quarrel between parties in America was sufficient to bring a threat of separation into the mouths of one of them. That separation, we think, in one way or another, must soon have come to pass. Thirty large and powerful States, equivalent to so many European Kingdoms, with various and conflicting interests and pursuits, were not to be retained within the bonds of an artificial Confederacy. It might be better for all alike if they would acquiesce in this union, but that is not a view of affairs which is always taken, either by States or men. They look at minor interests, and from lower ground. Instead of giving and taking for the common advantage, they believe they understand their own affairs best, and could do better alone. The belief may be a mistaken one, but sooner or later it is certain to be entertained, and then comes either divorce or subjugation. One of these results, in all human probability, will happen in the case before us, and, as we cannot think the latter possible, we must needs anticipate the former. *There will then be an end of the great American Republic, and it will be seen that no advantage of geographical position or novelty of political institutions can save a people from the operation of natural laws.*"

It must strike every one as obvious that the author of this amiable critique upon our affairs, who is so jubilant at what he regards as our final overthrow as a nation, applies to us a test which could not be borne by any nation in Europe. We have a rebellion, and a revolution, and he assumes that the nation is forever destroyed—that all ideas of nationality and unity are obliterated, and that American society and governmeut are dissolved into the original individual elements. We had existed as an independent nation for eighty-five years, and had extended the sway of our eagles over a territory as large as Europe before a serious breach of the National harmony had occurred. But at the end of that long period a vicissitude overtakes us which no nation, great or small, ever escaped for the same length of time, and immediately the cry is raised that republicanism is a failure! When did England, or France, or Germany, or Italy, or Russia, pass through the greater part of a century in a state of profound domestic peace? Which of them can exhibit to the world a volume of history extending over the longest lifetime, in which there is no record of bloody civil strife? England has a history of two thousand years' duration, and the pages which cover the first eighteen hundred and fifty years are written in the blood of its people, shed by the sword of its kings and rulers. Nay, the whole period, down to the late great revolt in India, is a history of civil wars and civil or military executions. Let monarchy be judged by this standard of criticism which has been set up for testing the value of republican institutions, and every generation of Englishmen or Britons have condemned it from the age of JULIUS CÆSAR to the present. Every struggle between rival dynasties, or rival branches of the same dynasty, causing civil war, was a failure. Every revolt of a feudal nobleman, or of a municipality or country was a failure. The inroads which the Commons made upon the prerogatives of the Crown in the reign of JAMES I., was a failure; the execution of his son, Charles I., was a great failure, and the establishment of the Commonwealth under CROMWELL, was the first momentary triumph of republicanism over monarchy in that country. The expulsion of JAMES II. was another failure of monarchy. The American Revolution of 1776 another, and after numerous exhibitions of weakness, it made another grand failure in 1857, when its Indian Empire of one hundred and fifty millions of people rebelled against the misrule of monarchy in its mildest and least hurtful form. It would be tedious to recount the similar exhibitions of the inadequacy of monarchical Governments to the maintenance of peace and order, as they are recorded in the histories of mankind. There has, in fact, been little else than failure in the annals of the past; and it is only in modern times, when the innate deformities of arbitrary government are being substituted by the liberal ideas which pertain to republican freedom, that anything like permanency or success has attended monarchical rule. If the present royal House of England feel more secure in their possession than the Emperors of France and Austria in theirs, it is because they are, in fact, no more than the heirs of a perpetua Presidency of a free Republic.

There is another striking fact in the circumstances of the present rebellion wholly inconsistent with the assumption of the London *Times* that republicanism has failed, and that our Union of States must necessarily dissolve into its original elements. It is this: The rebellion is confined to one section of the Union, where a peculiar form of society exists, growing out of Slavery. There is not, in all the Free States, a symptom of dissatisfaction with the Union. These Free States embrace a territory larger than the original thirteen, and two of the more recently constituted among them are detached and separated from their sisters by nearly two thousand miles of wilderness. Yet they are firmly knit to the Union. The London *Times* asserts that the Pacific States will break off, and set up for themselves, but no intelligent American needed the assurance given by the late elections, to satisfy him that the flippant prediction of the English critic is as false as it is impertinent, and that there never was the shadow of real foundation for such a suggestion. It in truth originated with the few Southern-born demagogues who went to California to rule it, and to introduce Slavery into it. By disguising their base conspiracy from the people, for a time they obtained power, it is true, but they could never gain a foot-hold for Slavery, and they at length have been expelled from office, by overwhelming odds, never again to regain it. It is the flattering tales of these wandering spirits which have reached the precincts of the *Times* office, and inspired its hopeful predictions of American dissolution.

No! The nineteen Free States of this Union, including the far off Commonwealths of California and Oregon, are far more firmly attached to the Union than were the Old Thirteen to each other at the time of their organization into a government, or than the North and South at any time prior to the recent outbreak of rebellion. In truth, there has at all times existed a degree of jealousy and irritation between the North and South, growing out of Slavery, and only Slavery; and it has always been feared and predicted that these conflicting claims to recognition under the Constitution, would eventuate in an effort to dissolve the Union, even at the cost of civil war. On the other hand, there has been among the Northern people, a growing and enlarging comprehension of the blessings of Union—not as the result of speculation, but of experience of the value of unrestricted and protected internal trade, and of security against foreign interference or invasion. To these utilitarian considerations are to be added the pride of national strength and greatness, the love of country, and the desire for territorial acquisition, sentiments which have ripened into a patriotic enthusiasm never excelled in any country. The South itself has not been insensible to the value of national unity, nor indifferent to the emotions of national patriotism; but the sectional passions generated by Slavery have outweighed all higher and worthier considerations, and made her the victim of the political ambition of her demagogues. Still, the utility and necessity of a great union of States vindicates itself in the present attitude of the South, in which no one dreams of segregation; the only question being as to which of two great Unions it is best to be connected with. This is especially true of the Border Slave States, which seem to be in a condition of equipoise between the conflicting attractive forces of the two Unions. Not a man in any of them has thought of separate State independence.

The radical error of the London *Times* in treating of this subject consists in confounding two things which are wholly unlike. It is assumed that the Government of a great Empire, whether under a Monarchy or a Republic, is essentially the same, and that in each case the remoter parts are governed from the centre. It appears to be oblivious of the distinction which exists between States clothed with authority to govern themselves internally, and at the same time to participate on equal terms in the common government of the Union, and Provinces, which have only a qualified privilege conceded to them of managing their local affairs, but with no voice whatever in the government of the Empire. The statement of this difference between the republican and the monarchical systems would, of itself, be a sufficient refutation of the sinister predictions of our enemies; but this is not the whole of the difference, nor the most considerable part of it. Our republican Union is formed for purposes of mutual defence and protection, and for the advantages of unrestricted trade. Its constituent parts are equal, and the governing power is equally and fairly distributed over the whole. No one of the members of the Union, nor a majority of them possesses the right to interfere with the religious freedom of any member. Neither has the President or Congress such right; and in the whole history of the nation, not an instance has occurred of so much as an attempt to modify or qualify this sacred right of religious freedom. The whole machinery of the Church is voluntary, and no church dignitary is to be appointed, nor church rite or doctrine to be regulated by Government State or general.

We need not say that in these respects the reverse is true of all monarchical forms. In every part of Europe some one church is established by law, as the religion of the sovereign and of the favored classes; and if, in modern times, the pains and penalties of nonconformity have been abolished or mitigated, or suffered to fall into neglect, there is still a marked and odious preference given to the professors of the State religion. The English Government, the most liberal in Europe, has ever maintained the Established Church among its Catholic, its dissenting and its heathen subjects, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. There is, perhaps, at the present day, no other ground of complaint among the Irish against the British Government, and yet there never has been a period when Ireland would not have rebelled, if a fair prospect of success offered. The same interference with religion is practiced towards the provinces, and is a constant source of irritation and disaffection. The same policy of requiring religious uniformity, or, at least, endeavoring to encourage it by a partial and sectarian distribution of patronage, characterizes every Government in Europe; and it must be obvious that its effect is to keep nations asunder which would otherwise unite for purposes of trade and common defence; while, with the rising intelligence and freer thought of the masses, its tendency is to produce disaffection and revolution among people under the same government.

To these causes for the continued segregation of the States of Europe, must be added those arising from the dynastic claims of the various royal houses. Germany, for instance, is divided into we know not how many petty kingdoms and principalities, each of which has a royal family, which interposes an obstacle to union. That great people can never be united until it discards its pretenders to the divine right of ruling. Throw these aside, and agree to tolerate differences of opinion in matters of religion, and the States of Germany would at once rush into each others embrace.

The American Government has none of these difficulties to encounter. It has neither provinces, nor colonies, nor conquered possessions to govern from the centre. It has no royal families to maintain, nor provincial Governors to appoint, except for the territories, during the few years of their minority. It has nothing to do with the regulation of local affairs in the States; it has no Bishops to appoint, or creed, or ceremonials to dictate—and, in truth, it is itself the mere creature of the people of the several States, all of which participate equally in giving law to the nation, and selecting its rulers. The result is, perfect harmony and growing attachment to the Union, in every part—remote or near—which has not been perverted and corrupted by Slavery. And we now propose briefly to dispose of that exceptional case.

There is great diversity of circumstances among the Free States, some being distinguished for commerce and manufactures, some for agriculture, and some for mining, or for producing lumber or catching fish. Some are situated on the Atlantic, some on the Pacific, some on the lakes, others in the interior. Some carry on commerce through ports which have an out-look towards Europe, others towards Asia, others towards Canada, and still others towards the West Indies. Their productions are as various as their latitudes and longitudes; the versatility of their handicrafts as great as the variety of objects upon which they are employed. Each of the nineteen Free States has its peculiar constitution of government and body of laws, each its local and general political theories, each its almost innumerable religious sects, and its institutions of learning. Yet amid all this diversity, this variety, this multifarious peculiarity, there is no conflict. All work together harmoniously, because all recognize the great law of political and religious equality, and exact no sacrifice of conscience or honor or interest from the least or the greatest. There may sometimes be a little difference of opinion between the people of the East and the West as to the rate of duties on imports, or as to the extent to which the General Government should embark in the improvements of rivers and harbors, or the construction of railroads, or the extension of mail facilities; but in no instance did the most excitable Northern politician, or the most unscrupulous Western demagogue, ever presume to hint that these questions could give rise to a dissolution of the Union, or even alienate the West from the East. The East has often been threatened with the political domination of the rising West, but never with separation. The tendency has ever been to closer union. The advantage of unhampered trade between the distant sections, conspiring with the popular passion for the establishment of a great empire, has caused the feeling of patriotism in all the Free States to rise into a frenzy. So far from the feeling of nationality with Americans being weakened by time, it has been voted a bore, the world over, in consequence of the noisy and offensive display of it by all classes and at all times.

But between the North and South, the alienation has been increasing for thirty years, until it has at length ripened into rebellion and civil war. When JOHN C. CALHOUN discovered, about a third of a century ago, that the South with its institution of Slavery had no aptitude for manufacturing, he at once changed his policy, which had previously been to encourage that kind of industry by the General Government. He then demanded Free Trade, and denounced the idea of raising up or maintaining a system of domestic manufactures by taxing foreign importations beyond the point necessary for revenue, as unconstitutional and ruinous to the South, with its peculiar form of labor, and adaptation to planting. From that day to the present, the South has been growing in jealousy of the North, and Southern demagogues have not been slow to see their advantage in playing upon the passions of the slaveholders. It was discovered that the institution would soon require new fields to expand itself over, and, on failing to obtain them, the value of slaves would begin to depreciate. This feeling, under the guidance of ambitious men, soon led to the colonization, and eventually to the annexation of Texas, to the Mexican war and the acquisition of California, and finally to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The effect of these Southern aggressive measures,—to which must be added that most odious and irritating statute, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850,—was to arouse the dormant hostility of the North to Slavery into action, and thus to array the interests and passions of freedom and of slaveholding in "irrepressible conflict" with each other. The slaveholding interest believes that it is a match for the element of freedom in the country, and has drawn the sword. If it succeeds in compelling the Government to acknowledge the independence of the revolted States, the union between the North and South will cease; but the principle of union between the Free States of the North will remain as strong as ever, and not one of them will have the slightest affinity for the slave-ridden Southern Confederacy.

But the rebellion will not succeed. Either Slavery will itself be destroyed, or its political power will be overthrown, never to rise again. This rebellion being once put down, the Government will be left strong in the confidence of the people, of the nations of the world, and in armies and fortifications; while the leaders of the rebellion will be expelled the country, if they escape a worse fate; their followers will be stripped of their arms, and the last fear of a slaveholding revolt will have passed away. Hitherto Southern politicians have controlled the North by threatening a dissolution of the Union. They have, by constantly menacing the country with this danger brought the South up to the fever heat of rebellion and war. But if they are now overthrown—if the appeal to the *ultima ratio* proves to be a disastrous and terrible mistake, it will never be made again, and the country will live in peace while Slavery runs its course. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1861.

A New-York Lawyer on the War.

The October Number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, London, contains an article on the nature, origin and cause of the war, and the duty and power of the North to maintain the Union, written, as we learn from an editorial note, by "a lawyer of eminence in New-York, in no way connected with political parties or taking part in public affairs." The article was sent, by the author, as a letter to Mr. E. CHADWICK, well known in England by his strong opinions on the poor law and education questions—with whom he has been accustomed to correspond—and Mr. CHADWICK has thought fit to authorize its publication. The writer says that he was asked by a highly intelligent Manchester solicitor, with whom also he corresponds, and who is much interested in American affairs, "*Why not let the South go?*" To answer this question is the object of his letter to Mr. CHADWICK, and he does it in a very able manner, showing what the Union really is, and what are the limits of State rights, and completely demolishing the arguments of the Secessionists. As regards such States as Texas and Florida, it is shown that the effect of annulling the ordinances by which they were erected, is simply to restore them to the condition of territories, to be governed by Congress. The writer thus illustrates his position by a suppositious case:

"The Southern politicians and their subservient Northern allies were bent some years ago on buying or stealing Cuba. They had the control of the Government, and would have given as much as $300,000,000 for Cuba, if Spain would have sold it. Suppose the purchase made, Cuba paid for and admitted as a State; she could, the next day, if the right of secession exists, have voted herself out of the Union, and set up for herself as an independent nation. I need not say that the admission of such a right by the United States would be to admit that it is a mere sham of a Government—a mere show and shadow of a nation, dealing with the world under false pretences, making treaties which there may be no people to keep, and borrowing money which there may be none to make payment of. For, if one State may secede, all may do so severally. This Government, then, in suppressing the revolt, is not only reclaiming its stolen property, putting down rebellion and punishing treason, but it is asserting *its right and power to be.*"

Having demolished the constitutional arguments of the Secessionists, the writer proceeds to show that the revolt is based on the Calhoun doctrine of the righteousness of Slavery, and quotes in support of this view a speech from Mr. STEPHENS, in which the Confederate Government is said to be founded on ideas diametrically opposite to those entertained by JEFFERSON and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the Constitution of the Union: "Upon the great truths that the negro is not equal to the white man; that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition." This must be borne in mind in any estimate of the future relations of the North and South, should the latter establish a separate National existence. The recognition of Southern independence would be, however, as unwise as it would be a dereliction of duty, as the writer thus shows:

"The advantages intended to be secured by the formation and extensiou of the United States, would be in a great measure lost. The unity of its territory would be destroyed. It would not own a foot of territory on the Gulf of Mexico. The mouths of the Mississippi would be held by a foreign nation. The capital would be within gunshot of the Confederate States. There would be a vexed and irritable frontier of more than a thousand miles. The establishment of a strong military government would be a necessity to a Slaveholding Confederacy, and accord with its temper. Such Confederacy would be aggressive. It would, at first covertly, and as soon as strong enough, openly, promote the Slave-trade. This state of things would render powerful military and naval establishments necessary to the North. We should have frequent quarrels, and probably not unfrequent wars with our Southern neighbors; we should, at any rate, be kept continually on guard at enormous expense."

Having demonstrate d both the duty and expediency of maintaining the Union, Mr. CHADWICK'S correspondent next inquires whether its maintenance can be accomplished. He admits that the undertaking is an arduous one, but he thinks it can be done with no greater cost of life than that by which Lombardy was added to Sardinia. He says:

"We have the long established Government, with its organization, its prestige, and its relations with foreign Powers. We hold almost all the naval power and resources of the country, and the command of the entire coast. We are much more numerous than the Southerners, have vastly more accumulated wealth, and productive power—as to all the results of mechanical skill, including munitions of war, many times greater. Northern men are as brave as Southern men, and more industrious, skillful and persevering. The moral forces are on the side of the North. War, it is true, is a hazardous venture; so much often depends upon the skill and genius of a single man. Then, again, the Secessionists are fighting for enormous stakes—their lives, their property, their reputation, their hopes of the future. If they succeed, they become the rulers of the new Confederation, the founders of a new empire. Their names become historically great in the records of the new commonwealth. If they fail, they become powerless and infamous. They are likely to fight desperately. Still, I think that the United States Government will subdue them. It is greatly the superior Power."

The writer dwells much on the influence which may be exercised on the issue of the war by the Unionists in the Confederate States, whom he believes to be in the majority, and on the fact that, in the face of great danger and a system of terrorism, Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee remains loyal. How Southern Unionism will operate is thus explained:

"There is a tract of hill and mountain lying medially between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, and stretching through the Southern States, from the Ohio southward into Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama, inhabited by a hardy, independent race of mem, the great bulk of whom are loyal, and will welcome the Government troops as deliverers. This highland tract, when fully occupied, will be like a wedge, splitting the Confederates in two. In this connection it is not to be overlooked, that while at the North the capitalists freely lend to the Government all the money it asks, there is at the South evident reluctance to lend the Confederate Government anything: and that, while the men of the Free States rush to enroll themselves for the war in numbers beyond the wants of the Government, there is a clear evidence that much coercion is used to man the Southern army. Let the United States Government disperse the rebel army, arrest the original conspirators, and retake its forts, and the masses will, in my opinion, for the most part, gladly declare their allegiance to this Government, which will be immensely strengthened by the dangers it will have overcome."

Why are the Union Army Movements Always Just a Little too Late.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I do not desire to censure the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN in the conduct of the unhappy war which afflicts the nation, I do wish to inquire whether it is the destiny of the Government to be *too late* in *all* its operations, offensive and defensive?

I know the vast amount of care, energy and labor which has hitherto been expended in organizing and equipping the great armies now in the field to maintain the integrity of the Union; and I know, too, that the work of giving efficiency to our navy has been no idle employment.

Still, it seems to me that, with the immense resources at the command of the nation, with the facilities for transportation between all portions of the country, the munificent gift of nature or the creation of art, with all the advantages of a system of manufactures which may be said to embrace all our necessities, we have failed to secure promptly and in time the benefits which should have accrued from such favorable conditions.

The papers of yesterday announced to the public that three *mail clad steamers*, the *Merrimac*, *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, have been fitted out by the Confederates, and are preparing for a vigorous attack upon Newport's News, to be followed, if successful, by an attempt to scatter the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeake and along the coast.

The fact that the Confederates intended thus to equip the *Merrimac* and other steamers, was stated in the Richmond papers within a few days after the effort to raise the *Merrimac* succeeded.

The Confederates, without a tithe of the means possessed by the loyal States, perfect this formidable armament, and threaten us at every important point, while we have not a single mail clad vessel to oppose them.

True, we have *one* being constructed as an experiment; but why, let me ask, have we not placed armor on a sufficient number of our vessels already built to equal any force of this character which the rebels, with their limited means, can bring into use.

If the resisting power of iron-clad vessels has not been over-estimated, it seems to me more than probable that we are doomed to a severe loss at Newport's News, and to many disasters to our blockading fleet.

Our Government must learn the importance of *time*.

The terrible disaster of Bull Run would have been avoided if that unfortunate advance had not been delayed more than twenty-four hours after the time fixed for the movement.

The gallant MULLIGAN would not now be a prisoner in the hands of the rebels if the forces ordered to reinforce him had been sent *in time*.

I fear that we may hereafter have occasion to say that Newport's News would have been maintained, and our blockade would have continued effectual, if the Government had been *in time* in the equipment of iron-covered war vessels, equal at least, in number and power to those of the rebels.

With the means at our hand, we might this day have had five such vessels to their one, whereas we have not, I think, one to their three in Virginia—two, at least, at New-Orleans.

I remember once to have read the biography of a gentlemen who was "born half an hour too late," and that accident exercised a fatal influence on every important transaction of his life. On 'change he always bought just preceding a fall and always sold just before an advance. He was ever too late for the first train and too early for the second. He offered himself to the lady of his love just thirty minutes after she had accepted another, and the inevitable half-hour pursued him to the last, as he survived by just that period the receipt of intelligence which made him an utter bankrupt.

I have sometimes feared that history would trace a similar fatality in the life of the existing Government. Perhaps a brighter future lies before us. Believing it to be the first and paramount duty of every citizen to uphold the Government in the eventful struggle which now demands the exercise of all its powers, I still regard it as a duty incumbent upon the most devoted loyalty to call attention to any and every point in which there is, or even appears to be, neglect or needless delay on the part of the Administration in matters pertaining to the public welfare and defence.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1861. T. T.

MONUMENT TO COUNT CAVOUR.—It may interest a good many persons besides the Italians resident here, to know that the Consul-General of the Kingdom of Italy in this City, receives subscriptions in aid of the movement to erect a monument to the memory of Count CAVOUR. His own countrymen, very naturally, take the lead in thus honoring one who was so conspicuous in re-creating their country:—but there is no free country in the world whose inhabitants can fail to sympathize with whatever seeks to perpetuate the memory of so illustrious and so gifted a statesman. The Consul's office is at No. 40 Beaver-street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystalized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled*. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

For the Navy.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,
As required, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

To Gentlemen.
SHIRTS TO ORDER.
Will be made in any style required, and warranted in material, manufacture and fitting, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

For the Army.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES,
will be found at
UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

CORNING—GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10 at Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Bannard, EDWIN CORNING and VIRGINIA M., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Gibson, all of this City.

BUNKER—WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. N. West, Mr. ALBERT G. BUNKER to MARY E., only daughter of E. R. Webb.

DIED.

MASLIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 11, JANE, beloved wife of Thomas Maslin, aged 29 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Robert Wiley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 17 Clarkson-st., without further invitation. Funeral services will take place at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st.

KELLY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, after a long and painful illness, MARY KELLY, wife of William Kelly.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Bookbinders' Benevolent Society of New-York, the officers and members of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 East 20th-st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Sunday,) the 13th inst., without further invitation.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, after an illness of three hours, EMMA, the daughter of Col. Richard and Matilda French, aged 19 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2 Gramercy Park, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 12, at his residence, EDWARD FRANKS, in the 43d year of his age.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

TURNER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 12, after a long and severe illness, SARAH JANE, the beloved wife of John H. Turner, aged 31 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 86 Hester-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Bangor papers please copy.

FOWLER.—In New-Brighton, S. I., THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

LOCKWOOD.—In Ellsworth, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 8, MARY ANN, wife of F. A. Lockwood, aged 48 years.

KEARNEY.—In Paris, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Capt. PETER KEARNEY, late of the ship *Liverpool*, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Morgan, No. 95 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Capt. PETER KEARNEY, from No. 95 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. By order of the W. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 537.—OCT. 12, 1861.
52, 62, 14, 27, 1, 18, 7, 22, 66, 32, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 538.—OCT. 12, 1861.
60, 65, 10, 45, 14, 75, 28, 56, 20, 4, 59, 2, 3, 30, 43.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.
The price of our Standard Kerosene Illuminating Oil has been still further reduced to meet the market.
Although this Oil is superior to any other, it will be sold at the same price as the explosive oils now in general use
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 & 38 Burling Slip.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The Proprietor of THE SHILLING BENZINE begs to caution the public against imitations of this popular article now being set afloat among the trade. He will esteem it a special favor if parties who ask for the Shilling Benzine at any drug-store, and are offered an imitation article, will forward the name of the dealer so offering to the principal dépôt.
THE GENUINE SHILLING BENZINE,
Which is always reliable,
IS DENSLOW'S.
See that his name is on the label or refuse it. Dépôt No. 162 Broadway.

COTTON, COTTON, COTTON.
REMEMBER
KENDALL'S
GREAT COTTON LECTURE,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING,
Oct. 15.

AT A MEETING OF THE THIRD ASSEMbly District Republican Convention, convened at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, on Friday evening, Oct. 11, 1861, Mr. CHARLES T. POLHAMUS received the unanimous nomination of the Convention.
JACOB LA WALL, Chairman.
ALBERT J. CONROY, Secretary.

RAINBOW HOTEL, NOS. 31 AND 33 Beekman-st., on the European plan. Furnished rooms, for families or single gentlemen, very low for the Winter. Meals at all hours on the most reasonable terms. Lodgings 25 cents per night.

MILITARY.

10TH REGIMENT—SHARPSHOOTERS—ZOUAVES,
Col. JOHN E. BENDIX,
Head-quarters No. 680 Broadway.
This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,043 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.
LIEUT.-COL. ALEX. B. ELDER,
QUARTERMASTER A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

A FEW MORE CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS are wanted for an accepted regiment. Those having men, or money for the purpose of recruiting men, may apply at No. 27 Bond-st. The Colonel will be there from 9 to 11 and from 4 to 6 o'clock. The regiment is filling up fast, and will not be consolidated with any other. Every one will be honestly dealt with.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWENTY-FIVE or thirty able-bodied men, to fill up Company B of the d'Epineuil Zouaves. A bounty of $3 will be given to each man on his enlistment. Apply at No. 126 Leonard-st., in the shirt-store, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., on Monday.

CAVALRY. CAVALRY.—FIFTEEN YOUNG men wanted for a well organized regiment, already prepared to take the field; liberal compensation will be made. Address Box No. 2,386 New-York City Post-office.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousand of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone ad vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily relieved, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to le her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has suffered almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping herto survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' "Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Recngagement of the
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!
It was with great reluctance, two weeks ago, that the Manager announced the closing exhibition of this wonderful animal, but his utter inability to renew an engagement with his owners compelled him to do so. He is, however, now highly gratified in being able to announce
ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS,
Though it is at an enormous expense, as the proprietors have had to forego a lucrative engagement at Philadelphia.
WHO WILL FAIL TO SEE HIM NOW?
No one doubts that he is the greatest wonder in the whole animal kingdom; that, in the language of Job, ch. xl.:
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE!"
His gigantic proportions and herculean strength are forcibly described by the same sacred writer, when he says: "His bones are as pieces of brass, and like bars of iron." He is, beyond all doubt,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
And being the first and ONLY ONE ever in America, is an object of interest, alike to the mere curious or the scientific admirer of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 138 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, WHO understands cooking meats, soups, gravies, &c., and is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give satisfactory reference as to capability. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 106 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable and experienced persons: one, who is a Scotch woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; the other as first-class laundress, who understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting; both have the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and laundress; best reference required. Apply, on Monday or Tuesday evenings, the 14th and 15th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock, Clinton-st., between Degraw and Sackett, South Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found an efficient domestic; has the best of reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING and industrious young woman is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can milk, if required; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, respectable woman, a situation as experienced nurse, competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can bring it up by hand, or take charge of small children; is a private seamstress and fit; no objections to do chamberwork or make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; has lived for the last fourteen years in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 96 West 40th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND RESpectable girl to assist in the care of an invalid, and make herself generally useful; none need apply without the best recommendations; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 246 West 23d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 433 11th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MALES.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by a man and wife, without family; the man understands gardening, farming, the care of horses, cows, etc.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; good reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by an active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business and having good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Rogers' Book-store, 12th-st., one door West of Broadway, or address C. P. B., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, HOUSE-CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

May obtain employment in Liverpool, England, at the following Rates of Wages, viz.:

Bricklayers.....30s. sterling per week.
House carpenters.....26s. to 30s. sterling per week.
Plasterers.....Companies, generally, 28s. sterling per week.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse; must be strong and active, strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 4,041 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS POLishers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to STARR ARMS COMPANY, No. 66 Pearl-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced and successful teacher, a position in a family or school; will take a board as partial compensation; will prepare boys for recitation in school, or take entire charge and fit them for college; thorough instruction in the common and higher English branches, and in Latin and Greek; will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies; best City reference given as to character and capacity. Address TUTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXAERIENCED TEACHer wishes to give instruction in the English branches composition and rudiments of Latin, to private pupils. Terms moderate, and best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a lady accustomed to teaching, an opportunity to give lessons in music and rudiments of French, and assist in English if required, two or three hours daily, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AS GOVERNESS by a private family in the neighborhood of the City a young German lady, to teach children the English branches, also French and music. A perfect knowledge of the French language, and a high standard in music are indispensable, and no need apply who do not confidently possess these qualifications. Address Box No 1,165 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience in the most respectable families, both in this country and in Europe, desires a situation as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or as companion to a lady; would have no objection to travel in either capacity; satisfactory references can be given. Address S. F. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY residing less than twenty miles from the City, a young lady as governess or teaching companion, to instruct in English and French, and who can sing. A communicant of the Episcopal Church preferred. Address F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as teacher in a family or school; would have no objection to teaching the children of two families together. Highest reference can be given. Address Miss S. N. MERTON, Madison-square Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF KILLARNEY COLlege, and subsequently of a French university, after fourteen years' study and six years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in City or country, as teacher of Greek, Latin, English branches, elementary mathematics and commercial sciences, or a professorship of logic, ethics, metaphysics, anthropology, chemistry, experimental philosophy, botany and mineralogy. Superior references and testimonials of scholastic ability will be furnished. Address E. F. M., No. 161 East 29th-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PUPILS, OR A SITuation in some family or institution, for one or two hours a day, by a successful teacher—a graduate of a New-England College. For recommendations, or other particulars, address E. H., Union Theological Seminary.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS THE BEST recommendations from this country, wishes to take the charge of the education of one or two children in a gentleman's family; she speaks French fluently, as acquired in Paris, teaches drawing, music, and the English branches. Address No. 194 East Broadway, New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A STYLISH YOUNG PArisienne, recently arrived, has found herself suddenly thrown out of occupation, and seeks some honorable means of subsistence. She seeks the acquaintance of some sincere American gentleman, of middle age and permanent business, with a view to marriage. The advertiser is an excellent musician and linguist, is of pleasant disposition, and has much personal attraction; is a good housekeeper, and can make a home cheerful. Address, immediately, JULIE, Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO COMMENCE HOUSEKEEPING.—The furniture of a neatly-furnished small house for sale cheap, and house to let. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, Real Estate Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, has reopened with every advantage for the education of youth in all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at any age, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of attention. As new classes are now forming in Latin, Greek, French, German, Book-keeping and English branches, the present time is most favorable for entrance.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons were members of the school last year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. Ewen, Peter S. Hoe, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Dr. Trask, of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, &c. Circulars at the school. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Principal.

A very select family school, receiving but thirty board ing pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 15th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PRIVATE PUPILS, either English or classical, or a situation to teach for one or two hours a day in some school in the City, by a graduate of a New-England College, who for several years past has been teaching in a first-class Seminary. The best of recommendations given. Versus, favorable. Address P. Union Theological Seminary. References Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.: Mr. Richard G. Pardee, No. 599 Broadway; Henry B. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 25th-st.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English Education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, a the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept 23. Circulars at the bookstores!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE into his family a few boys, to educate for business or college. They will enjoy the comforts of home, with the best personal instruction and care. For circulars and information inquire of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—AT SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., will commence the next session Nov. 6. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st.; at Rice & Andrews' Educational Rooms, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.

A LONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fijux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. A class of Oil Painting and Grecian Art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the Primary Department.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSTON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263, Post-office, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 48 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 67 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York. Location pleasant and healthy. Pupils are instructed by the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

A PLEASANT HOME, GOOD EDUCATION and motherly care may be obtained for three or four children, at a low price; location very healthy; access cheap and easy. Inquire of Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music-store, or No. 67 East 29th-st.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MISS McINTOSH WILL BE READY TO receive her class at her own residence, No. 1 Albion-place, 4th-st., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MEDICAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses—latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 389 Bowery.
Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 194th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
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3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
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8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

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LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
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SAVE THE PIECES!
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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

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is on the outside wrapper, *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

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TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-story front parlor, newly furnished, also front room and bedroom in third story, to let to families or single gentlemen, (dinner at 6 P. M., at No. 53 East 28th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, furnished, can be obtained, with board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st., by a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS are offered to a select party of adults, professors of religion preferred. House brown stone, with all the improvements, situated on 2d-av., near 11th-st. Address HOME, Station D, Post-office.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room on the 3d floor, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; terms moderate, to suit the times.

BOARDING.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, with board, a large parlor and bed-room, suitable for a g

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OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., }
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Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

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Corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st.—Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

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NO. 490 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
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E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

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OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE, of our firm, having been appointed agent by the Government for the sale of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, we are prepared to supply any amount required, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s, 5,000s, with half-yearly coupons attached.
The notes bear date Aug. 19, 1861, and the accrued interest from that time will be paid by the purchaser at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.
Checks and current funds taken in payment.
Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. L. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., No. 213 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEYMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious; the place well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depot, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY place, with a front on the east shore of the Hudson River, south of Tarrytown, to contain from 5 to 25 acres, with or without buildings; if with buildings, they must be of brick or stone, first class. The place must have good water on it, and be in a healthy situation. A high price will not be paid. Address, with description, H. M. S., Box No. 202 Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, S. I., a handsome Swiss cottage; the grounds beautifully improved, and one of the finest views on the island. If desirable, the furniture will be rented with the house. Apply to W. S. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st., or to GEORGE ASHTON, Esq., No. 73 Murray-st.

WANTED TO BUY OR TO RENT—A COTtage, with two or three acres, in the country, one or two hours from New-York, within a few minutes' walk of [illegible] Church and good schools for boys and girls. Address with full particulars, JACKSON, Box No. 113 Times Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND village houses and lots, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. Fourteen farms, from 10 to 216 acres. These are all good and valuable properties. One farm, 100 acres, with a new flouring mill on it, doing a large custom business. One farm, 160 acres, with house and outbuildings; 30 acres of wood, and good grain or grazing land. This farm will be sold for $50 per acre—terms easy. 40 acres near the village, ten minutes' walk from depot, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. Several country seats of value, and beautifully situated. Inquire of S. D. WETTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN WASHington Valley, one mile from the Newmarket depôt, New Jersey, containing 115 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well wooded and watered, with elegant doorway grounds, &c. The house and out-buildings complete. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL STYLES SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Dies of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 302 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
800 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
250 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
500 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
500 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 8-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 4-4 do. do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
40,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
8,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. satinets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
15,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
3,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 do. cotton maitre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.)
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
35 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5¾ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the city of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, (here insert the words, 'in whole or in part if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for ——— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.
One lot between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 3d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
100 boxes I. C. IX Tin, 12¾x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 51, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests so to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, JR., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY } OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes:
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms or office will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours, respectfully,
J. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: Nos. 21,825, 21,826, 21,827, 21,828, 27,828, 27,829, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES,—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 256 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th insts., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above. JOHN STEVENS

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BUT A little used, for $150; one for $125, $100, $75, $50, and $50. New pianos very cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ORGANS.—CHURCH ORGANS, AT PRICES TO suit the times, containing 4, 6, 8, 10 stops, full and sweet-toned, all the modern improvements, warranted; also, building case of two rows, keys and pedals.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 40 Downing-st.

ALTO AND BASS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, together or separately, in a quartette; are well acquainted with Episcopal service. Address R. & M., Box No. 181 Times Office.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY RESPECTfully informs her pupils and friends that she has removed to No. 251 West 19th-st., where she will resume instruction in singing.

BURLEY'S PATENT DOVETAILING MACHINE.

The attention of carpenters, packing-box makers, and all others working in wood, is called to this valuable machine, which may be seen daily in operation at the Novelty Works from 2 to 4 P. M. It performs in one hour the work of twenty men for one day, and with a mathematical accuracy which cannot be attained by any hand work. For packing-boxes it is invaluable, as while it affords extraordinary strength and tightness, it saves the expense of cleats, which, in large shipments, add much to the cost of freight. The advertiser will treat with any party having capital to put the machine into use at once, or will dispose of rights for its use. Address C. H. P., Box No. 157 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.) | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & N. LEVER, SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to JAMES WEST & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUÉ, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full powered, Clyde built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. MCMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO GLASGOW.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company will dispatch their magnificent new Steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. DUTTON, from Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage to Glasgow, including free tickets to Quebec, via Lake Champlain and Montreal, or Boston and Portland, are as follows: Saloon cabin, $70; intermediate, $35; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
This line of Steamers will sail from New-York to Glasgow during Winter months.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP KARNAK for Havana, via Nassau, are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 14th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, WASHINGTON, MOU

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

and the element of national destruction. You are solemnly called on to elect between the two. You are to pass judgment on this issue alone as a free people. Day by day the uncontrollable "logic of events" has narrowed the field of controversy. All well-meant and patriotic efforts of adjustment have been made in vain. Patient men have exhausted hope in their attempts to produce a peaceful solution, until at last you are sternly commanded by every manly principle of your nature to decide at once between the solid institutions framed by WASHINGTON and his compeers, under which our country has been free, prosperous, progressive and powerful, and that life-ultimate dominion, which, screened behind its assumed right of constitutional secession, is now perhaps ready to reduce Maryland to the subjection it is attempting in Kentucky.

The question of Maryland is the question of the nation. Our situation on the national map makes the interests of all sections our interests. Our State, from its nearness to the great valleys of the West, and by its equi-distance between the Northern and Southern extremes, is the original terminus and mart of internal exchange indicated by Nature herself in the geography of the country. Our grand system of internal improvements has striven to confirm what Nature indicated. *Maryland, in the Union,* is and must be a great central receptacle of internal produce and foreign distribution, while Baltimore, its Capital, is the great central axle of a trade whose circumference should touch, gather, and exchange the products of every section. Our people are the people of all sections. Our institutions are the institutions of all sections. Our productions and industries are the productions and industries of almost every section. Freedom and Slavery mingle on our soil in harmonious cooperation. If the South is one of our best purchasers, it is of the productions of the North, East and West, and of our keen industry and commerce. We plant, we farm, we manufacture, we navigate, we trade. And so, while Maryland is the sentinel of the National Capital, every element of State position, State commerce, State labor, State strength, and State progress, comes to us, unmistakably, with the broad stamp of national unity on its front.

Ingenious politicians may allure us by declaring that "the instant Maryland quits the Union Baltimore will become the New-York of the Southern Confederacy." Trust to no such dealers in the delusive bribes of demagogism. It will be a novelty in human history for commerce to become sentimental. The strongholds of trade are not built in a day, nor are they dependent on legislation or sectional caprice. Many a year must elapse before the commerce of Maryland, at the tail of any Confederacy, either Northern or Southern, will restore confidence to its former channels, and reward labor to the impoverished who are now suffering in our midst. No new nation would have the temerity to put its chief mart, with all its vast mercantile accumulations, on the margin of so perilous a border. Rather would it be screened behind the barriers of another State and another river. Richmond and Virginia, not Baltimore and Maryland, would attract the attention of discreet politicians and wise capitalists. Maryland might become a barrack, a bulwark, or a battle-field, under new organizations; but frail would be the hope to restore our Commonwealth and its capital to even their comparative prosperity.

Nor is Slavery to be made more secure by disunion. The interposition of an invisible, mathematical line between it and Freedom is as flimsy as a spider's web when compared with the iron grasp of constitutional law in the hands of an independent and national judiciary. Is there a slaveholder in Maryland prepared to hang the fifty or sixty millions of property possessed by his fellow-citizens on such an attenuated film? Other States have been called the "Keystones" and "Empires" of the Union, but well, indeed, has Maryland been styled its "Heart!" You may do but two things with that "heart:" You may let its warm, natural, healthful pulsations pour the life-blood of loyalty and national industry through every artery of the Union, or you may let it remain in the carcass of a dissevered nationality, to decay amid the sluggish corruption of disunion.

Thus far, fellow-citizens, we have dealt with this question in what may be considered its more economical and least patriotic aspect. That aspect—the interest of the people of this State alone, is our judgment, conclusive. But sectionalism, founded on State rights, peculiar institutions, peculiar property, or peculiar habits of thought, is so foreign to the people of Maryland that we are not to be denied the possession of that larger patriotism which can only spring from being citizens of a great and powerful country. This is the habitual, constitutional sentiment of Marylanders. We have never considered that a proper appreciation of our own interests and the protection of our own property and State were inconsistent with the interests and the rights of the people of every State of the Union. On the contrary, we have not only regarded them as harmonious, but necessary. Their very diversity of labor and production is the source of strength in unity, as the healthy assimilation of various food is the basis of human growth and vigor. Out of such blended and coöperating elements springs a great nationality, founded on community of interests, habits, governmental system, a common power of protection, and the recollection of a common glory. There is one thing which rises supreme above all others in the purposes for which the American people live, for which our fathers fought, as there is but one true cause in the world, and that is, regulated and secure *national* liberty. Regular liberty can only be sustained by the permanence of constitutional Government, and constitutional Government can only be sustained by its equal and abiding justice enforced by the inherent loyalty of the *nation.* That, in our judgment, is the true patriotic nationality, which every man at this period is called upon to defend, *for* ourselves, *among* ourselves, *for* the world, and *against* the world. That is the nationality which is shared, and, we believe, is loved by the people of Maryland; that is the nationality which is especially needful for this State; for, without it, the smaller States, of which ours is one, might be always subject to the audacious combinations or caprices of the larger. No loyal Unionist in Maryland, therefore, favors the abrogation or derogation of the power, equality or rights of any citizen; or of the power, equality or rights of any State; but, on the contrary, seeks to defend their sovereign security by firmer guarantees and clearer definitions in the Constitution itself, so as to make that Constitution its own and sole definer. No Unionist in Maryland bows in submissive reverence to those on either side who either disobey the Constitution or maliciously or incautiously invade its rights. All these things, we believe, are already amply secured to us by our organic law, and will endure as long as it, and the Union under it, last; but when we drift from that secure anchorage, every State, as well as the entire nationality, is at once at sea upon a dark and stormy ocean.

Then, fellow-citizens of Maryland, why should we abandon this Constitution and the Union on political grounds? We represent no party. We speak for the whole people; for the men of every section. We have nothing to do with past issues; we have nothing to do with any party in existence, or that has ever existed in this country. We owe no allegiance to any administrations or platforms. We have simply to ask ourselves one question, and but one, as a key to most of the questions involved in our national troubles: If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, had been elected President of the United States, in November, 1860, would there now be a single man in arms against the Government of the United States in any State of this Union? Did even South Carolina move in this insurrection until the electric wires proclaimed his defeat? Is not the Constitution of the United States precisely the same Constitution in October, 1861, that it was in October, 1860? Nay, has not a Congress, almost devoid of Southern members, proposed to strengthen it by a permanent guarantee of the institution of Slavery? Is not this Constitution as binding on President LINCOLN as it would have been on President BRECKINRIDGE? Can the constitutional election of a President, in any way, produce an *organic* change of Government? Was it not known that the President elect would be trameled by an adverse House of Representatives fresh from the people? Was it not known that a majority of the Senate, Democratic in character, and jealous of all intrusive constructions of the Constitution, would have entire control over his nominations and treaties? Was there ever an Executive of so great a nation so completely under the watch and ward of eager sentinels of the Constitution? Nay, were not the President and his Cabinet—naturally careful of the high fame and duty attached to their exalted positions—amenable even to a higher tribunal than that of Congress, for were they not placed in power by a *minority* of the people? Would not the vigilant eye of the *opposing majority,* nerved by party discipline and courage, have ever been sternly fixed on every act of the Executive and his Cabinet? What, then, was there in the election of a President of opposite politics, chosen, it is true, by a small majority of States, but confronted by a large and hostile majority of voters, to disturb the patience of any man? It is no novelty for most of us to endure four years of an adverse Administration. We have borne it often; nay, some of us have never had a President of our choice; yet, no man hitherto thought of making it at least the *occasion,* if not the *motive,* of revolt. No man thought of it with more fear for the stars of our Union than he did of the disturbance of the stars in heaven by the intrusive comet which recently swept the earth with its luminous tail.

A candidate was defeated, and secession, *by States,* began! They were loyal until the sceptre departed, and *then* commenced to rebel *peacefully!* But to rebel against what? Against *alleged constructions* of the Constitution, *not* against the Constitution itself. "We have changed," said Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his inaugural as President of the so-called Confederacy, at Montgomery—"We have changed the *constituent parts, but not the system of our Government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning."*

Yet, what is there in a mere *apprehended danger of the possibility of a future, and probably remote, attempt to change the received law according to the United States Supreme Court, to justify a combination to destroy the Union of the States?* How, fellow-citizens of Maryland, can you be candidly asked by the South to abandon the very instrument of our organic National law, which you now hold in common with the other loyal States, and which that South itself has substantially readopted for its government? Does not the *mere* narration of events exhaust even the pretences upon which this uprising is founded? Does not the alleged change of "*constituent parts,*" simply and alone, signify "*constituent men,*" who now appeal to a loyal country to be "let alone" in their usurped power?

We are not unacquainted with the fact, and do not mean to ignore it in this paper, that the South has had cause for irritation, and, perhaps, some alarm, from *partisan* interference with the rights over that species of property on which it is mainly dependent. We do not ignore the fact that the famous "Liberty bills" (whose admitted unconstitutionality rendered them not worth the paper they stained) were made one of the causes of separation by South Carolina in her declaration. Yet, with all these facts, tending as they really did to disturb confidence and good neighborship, we hold them *inadequate, as intolerable provocations, to justify the destruction of our National Confederacy. The essence of a Republic is free discussion, and free discussion may annoy, but it assists in attaining right conclusions.* The great commercial, financial, manufacturing and navigating interests of the North are, *from necessity, too vitally protective of Southern agriculture to do anything but sustain it. Every interest of the North is really the soldier of Southern industry;* and if England, Abolitionist England, can be solicited and expected to war with the United States for a commodity founded on slave labor and its chief support, what candid belief is there in the *voluntary* abandonment, by the North, of its looms, its ships, its exchange, its vast and lucrative commerce, all drawn from and dependent on the identical basis? Who can be so illogical or so deluded as to believe it?

But, in your adherence to the Constitution and the Union, under it adroit politicians seek to bewilder you by *side issues,* which, whatever may be their merit as independent propositions in time of peace, must now be kept in strict subordination to the *great National issue.* They seek thus to confuse your ideas and pervert your judgment. They approach you, in turn, by rhetoric and sophistry. They assail the tender side of your nature by their sympathies. They even venture on indirect appeals to your fears, and, if all these fail, so far forget themselves, occasionally, as to attempt intimidation.

Be firm; heed them not. Names are not things. You are not an Abolitionist because you loyally love the Constitution which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS says is the same as that of the Confederate States. It is nothing more than the Constitution which *he* swore to protect and obey when he served the Union in the field and in the Senate. You construe it as your fathers construed it. Let no man put words in your mouth. You belong to none of the dismal categories in which they would place you. Tell them, Marylanders, that you defend nothing but what you announce, and frankly that you announce nothing but *Union under the Constitution.* If they ask you what you mean? answer, "*Administration* like WASHINGTON'S, and *construction* like MARSHALL'S." Tell them you will, at all times, preserve a just and manly balance between your sympathies and your understanding, and that he who survives the free thought and expression of his country has survived its dignity and lived too long. Tell hem you will not be swept from your independence by restless discontent with what is transient in opinion or administration, and thus lose your hold on what is universal and permanent. Tell them if party policy in ordinary times can wrongfully use fanatical elements as tools for success, that success, when assured, always becomes cautious, and never allows fanaticism to control its policy. Tell them, if there are some *lesions* at the bottom of this insurrection, they are not mortal or beyond the surgery of patriotic statesmen; nor need they kill, quarter, and dissect the national patient to cure an irritation. Tell them all that is evil will be cured, because the future national prosperity, power and stability depend on such healing. Under free institutions like ours bad government works itself out and good government works itself in. The national crisis we are undergoing is of this character. It is the moral eruption of that poison which political ambition, jealousy, and intrigue, stimulated by sudden and unparalleled opulence, have infused into the life-blood of Government. Let us rejoice in the vitality which is still able to expel the venom. Once extirpated, we shall breathe better and see clearer. We shall perceive, with quieter pulses and less agitated nerves, what we may need. We shall be more just to each other; we shall be less sectionally conceited; we shall be more tolerant and less meddlesome; we shall proceed to clearer definitions and boundaries of powers and rights; we shall admit the necessity of the constitutional and final settlement of everything which may recreate sectional contention; we shall learn that subordination to law is in no wise inconsistent with State, personal and general liberty; we shall understand that the law guarantees every man the right of opinion, but does not make every man's, or every section's opinion, *the law;* we shall insist on administrative morality and accountability; we shall obliterate all possibility of questions as to property; and, at length, the great people of this Union will become really free when they emancipate themselves from the demagogical combinations of party conventions, whose wicked dominion has strangled individual liberty and almost destroyed a nation which was the wonder, the model, the hope, the glory of our age.

We have but few more words to say to you, fellow-citizens, but they touch some things which we know are home questions in your minds. Tell your assailants, Union men of Maryland, that you, as WASHINGTON did, will denounce *sectionalism,* wherever you find it, and that you will cultivate kindness with all honest men and patriots of all parts of the country; for you can only master the evil passions of men by sympathizing with what is virtuous in their natures. Tell them it is false that Maryland, while loyal to the Union, sees, in its persistent defence, anything like "coercion" or "subjugation" of the South. These are words cunningly coined to alarm sympathy. *We are simply for the law, as the fathers made it; every man who obeys it is our brother.* We have more interest and right in protecting it, as a substantial blessing we own, than others have in destroying or diminishing it. "Coercion" and "subjugation" signify the infliction of laws or dominion which the coerced and subdued had not before. We pretend to no exercise of such arbitrary power. Obedience to the Constitution, and the Union under it, is all we insist on. The moment it is yielded, love, ten-fold more ardent than of old, takes the place of present sorrow, and the soldier becomes the Samaritan. Tell them we have the same rights, the same spirit, the same pride as they have, and that they who fired the first gun at the American flag shall not "coerce" us—shall not "subdue" us!

For these reasons, fellow-citizens of Maryland, we call on you to support our candidates at the next election. As yet, we have no absolute opposition, on any definite system of policy. A convention recently assembled in Baltimore on what was called a platform of *peace;* yet, so far as we are informed, it adjourned without disclosing a practical plan, official or otherwise, for the successful attainment of that blessed boon.

If by peace they mean a simple cessation of war by a return of the opposing soldiers to their customary avocations at home, we confess our inability to discern in such an act any solution of the National difficulty. It would be rather an abstinence from present conflict than a pledge of permanent peace. It would be merely a sympathetic response to whomsoever, on either side, wishes to be "*let alone.*"

If they mean that the withdrawal is to be accompanied by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, it would be an assent to the doctrine of the right of secession, for which no loyal man is ready; or a more palpable admission of the fact that what we and the world once believed a great nation is nothing but a wretched mass of *voluntarily* divorced materials, unentitled to the confidence and unworthy the respect of mankind. Peace parties, in our judgment, at this time—much as all men deprecate war—seem to us not even empirical palliatives. If they mean anything, *among statesmen,* they mean *recognized disunion. We have no toleration of voluntary severance, in order to come together again at new altars and under other priests! The marriage of the divorced is a dismal wedlock; nor is there a word of cheering or promise from the Southern leaders that such reunion would even be tendered!*

There is a point, in *this view of the question,* which is exceedingly important to Maryland. The oldest and most experienced of our *National Journalists* has lately observed, in his columns, that "it is understood the so-called Peace party, in the State of Maryland, is organized for the single object of promoting an immediate cessation of hostilities between the seceded States and the General Government. As peace, declared at this moment between the high belligerent parties had in contemplation by the friends of this movement in Maryland, would have for its inevitable effect to leave that good old State in political fellowship with the North, and in *political isolation* from *the South,* are we to understand that it is part of the policy and aspirations of this Peace party to accept the final and perpetual alienation of Maryland from her sister Slaveholding States? If so, the Maryland Peace party appears to be more essentially Northern in its aims than has been generally supposed!"

We too are for peace; but we are for something more; we are for peace and Union, because it is our conscientious conviction that there can be no enduring peace without Union. No sisters of this family can make runaway marriages beyond the seas! None of them can leave their home, petulantly, for protection abroad; nor can anything but sudden and unappeasable passion account for recent acts which disown the American policy of WASHINGTON, and his most illustrious successors.

Finally, we believe in the inherent right and duty of all free governments to protect themselves. We believe, also, in the revolutionary power and duty of all people against clear acts of *intolerable* oppression. But we do not believe in the power of these States to sign their own death-warrant. No men, sooner than the Southrons, would despise such acts of whimpering abandonment. Their course is ruled by other and bolder counsels. Our forefathers, in making the Constitution, perhaps inserted no power for the armed and sudden protection of Government, because, like the lawgivers of old, they believed no law necessary to guard against patricide. Such power must be inherent, else all idea of government, in a national sense, is a mockery in our relations to the great Powers of the earth. We do not believe that the only unwritten or reserved powers in the Constitution are the rights of a revolutionary character. If such rights exist therein, the correlative powers of protection coexist. We who are zealously seeking to confirm our National Union, the rights of the people, and the perfect equality of all the States of the Union, consider it our duty to look at the questions from every point of view. The centralism of Maryland,—the clasp of that national belt which girdles and still holds together the Union—gives it a calmness which, in the estimation of candid persons, should entitle its judgment to the respect due to impartiality. If we were anything else but what we are, we might become sectional; but sectionalism in Maryland, among the masses of thinking men, is impossible. Indeed, sectional *enmities* among a free, homogeneous people, are spurious. They are the counterfeits with which political demagogues cheat the simple. Here the tides of opinion from north, west and south mingle; but they do not stagnate. Surveying them all, from all points, surging as they are at present, we observe their passionate wrath with earnest sorrow, but they do not tear or stir us from our anchorage on the Constitution; and our honored flag is still at the peak, Union up, and every star on it! By order of the Union State Central Committee.

BRANTZ MAYER, President.
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, Vice-President.
JAMES L. PARR, Secretary.
FREDERICK FICKEY, Jr., Treasurer and Secretary.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES A HUNDRED MILES APART—ZOLLICOFFER STILL IN KENTUCKY—BRECKINRIDGE'S FORCE—A LOVE FEAST, ETC.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON, GARRARD Co., Ky., Oct. 10.

The probabilities of any speedy collision with the enemy, on this column, may be estimated when I tell you that we are here, exactly one hundred miles from their supposed position. Hostile armies sometimes lie opposite each other for months, with their pickets within gunshot, without fighting. It would be an interesting arithmetical problem to inquire: "Given a distance of one hundred miles between the armies, how long will it then take them to fight?"

It is constantly repeated, for the last few days, in Kentucky papers, as well as in those across the border, that ZOLLICOFFER has retreated beyond the Kentucky line. Now this may be true, but no one *knows* that it is; and while every indication leads to the belief that he is still fortifying and receiving reinforcements at Cumberland Ford, fifteen miles within the limits of Kentucky, and on a good turnpike, on which a few days' unobstructed marching would bring him to Lexington. A detachment of cavalry is now scouring that region, and on its return we will probably have definite information as to the movements of the enemy. Meantime it is known that he commenced fortifying at Cumberland Ford, and it is not known—there are no good reasons for even suspecting—that he has deserted that position, and retired, as stated, to the Tennessee side of the Gap.

ZOLLICOFFER'S force has of course been ridiculously exaggerated from the beginning, and it seems probable that the whole invasion of Kentucky has been subjected to the same process. Not, by any means, that a most wanton and destructive invasion was not made by both ZOLLICOFFER and the double-dyed traitor, BUCKNER; but that their strength was subject to the invariable exaggeration that marks popular estimates of the numbers of large bodies of men. I have said before that ZOLLICOFFER at no time numbered over seven thousand during his advance on Barboursville, and up to London, and that the number was probably nearer five thousand than seven. A distinguished Kentuckian, whose means for accurate information are of the best, offered, last night, "to bet a thousand dollars to a quarter, that he never reached Barboursville with five thousand." A considerable portion of this force is cavalry, armed only with double-barreled shot guns. To lead them against our infantry, with the Enfield rifle or the rifled musket, or against the Kentucky cavalry, with Sharpe's rifle, would be simply murder.

Speaking of popular exaggerations of numbers, I gave yesterday a rumor (I wish it distinctly understood that I never vouch for rumors which I give *as rumors*) that BRECKINRIDGE had raised a force of three thousand on the Big Sandy, and that he either had effected, or was trying to effect, a junction with ZOLLICOFFER. Afterward, I chanced to meet one of our officers, direct from "Camp Olympia," where one of the new Kentucky regiments is being raised, and but about twenty miles from Hazel Green, where BRECKINRIDGE'S force is collected. The officer said he had "about three hundred there, and that they would scatter *them* some of these days!" But it is so simple a process for producing a sensation, to tack on an extra cipher to an insignificant number!

I presume the officer was correct in the statement that BRECKINRIDGE'S forces had left Prestonburgh, which appears to have been their main rendezvous for recruiting, and moved up to Hazel Green, on the direct road to Mount Sterling. This latter place they are said to have threatened with fire and sword. There can be no question of the devilish spirit that animates the Kentucky Secessionists. It is a fact—and one which tends to explain the tardiness in volunteering in some of the counties—that the Union men, where nearly balanced in numbers by the Secessionists, absolutely dare not leave their homes, lest their property should be destroyed by their secession neighbors.

We had quite a love-feast of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana Unionists here last night. Gen. LESLIE COMBS turned up here, rather unexpectedly, in the afternoon, and made the tour of the camps, addressing the Ohio and Indiana soldiers, and rousing them with the ancient fire that glows, still undimmed, in his own patriotic breast. At night the bands of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ohio came around and serenaded Gen. COMBS, and so he was called out again, to address a mingled crowd of soldiers from the four States represented in the encampment here. The General's effort was a happy one, of course—when was he ever known to do otherwise than make a happy speech?—and the boys cheered and cheered again, till the circling woods in the distance sent back a lusty echo. He was not astonished, he said, to see the Ohio and Indiana troops here. He had received some wounds, and still carried a bullet procured in defending their mothers and grandmothers at River Raisin and Fort Meigs, and through the Maumee Valley, and he had been expecting the grandchildren of those Ohio and Indiana women, whom he and other Kentuckians then went up to defend from the scalping-knife of the savage, to come down in turn to defend the mountain girls of Kentucky from the worse than savages that had dared to cross their border. And so on, with many an allusion to old scenes and localities that the War of 1812 has made historical, and which the men from Northern Ohio, who stood around, knew so well how to appreciate. Then he came down to Kentucky, and passing ZOLLICOFFER contemptuously, as only a poor Tennessee salt thief, who used to be thought a respectable gentleman, before he had fallen into evil ways, he poured out all the vials of his wrath in a terrible denunciation of the spy and traitor, SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

Then glorious old DICK ROBINSON came out, and with all the fullness of his noble Kentucky hospitality, took the whole crowd (in detachments) into the house, and entertained them with his best, remarking that two regiments of the boys were going away in the morning, and those of them who were here must not go away without passing such a "last night" as they would be sure to remember. And then Gen. COMBS introduced Col. STEEDMAN to the audience, as one of the boys he had been talking about, whose grandmothers he helped to defend. And STEEDMAN (who is from the very region where the Kentuckians won their laurels in that war) made another happy little speech, that worked the Kentuckians and Tennesseeans up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Then came Col. CONNELL, of the Seventeenth Ohio, in a similar strain, concluding with the promise that Col. BIRD (of the First Tennessee) should soon be taken back to his new wife; whereat the Tennesseeans waxed uproariously jubilant. Of course Col. BIRD then must speak. The Colonel had been married to a young and beautiful bride but ten days before he was compelled to leave with the rest of the exile troops, to escape ZOLLICOFFER'S advance. He could tell something of Tennessee endurance, and of Tennessee wishes. After Col. BIRD came a number of others, whom the crowd persisted in calling out; and Quartermaster HONK, Major SHELLEY, Private PHILLIPS and Capt. JACKSON, of the First Tennessee, and Major DOBYNS and Col. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky regiments, were successively brought upon the stand—the whole performance winding up with the few words the crowd insisted on having from "Camp Dick Robinson," as they called him, and which the good-humored advice from Gen. COMBS that the boys all go home and go to bed, that they might not miss "reveille" in the morning.

The whole affair developed a state of most cordial and affectionate good feeling among the Northern and Southern troops that might have been known, but was scarcely appreciated to the full before. It was worth all the effort these Ohio officers and troops have made in hastening their organizations and hurrying down here, to see the proud gratification of the Kentuckians, and to see the light kindle in the eyes of the exiles, as they were told that it would not be long till a victorious army should restore them to their homes, and again unfurl the banner of constitutional government over the once free country where the cruelest of military despotism now reigns. God grant that the fatal tardiness of our Generals may not give the lie to these promises, which Ohio and Indiana are so ready to make good to the letter.

The "hero of the day" yesterday is certainly a most remarkable man. In the war of 1812, he served as a Captain of Kentucky volunteers, was severely wounded once or twice, and underwent innumerable hardships in leading his gallant command through the Indian-haunted wildernesses of Northwestern Ohio. To-day, fifty-years after those labors and exposures, that Kentucky Captain looks as fresh and vigorous as if he were only in the prime of life. Were it not a matter of history, no man who looks at his stalwart form and crow-black hair, would say that LESLIE COMBS was over forty-five years of age. He told the soldiers last night that he was only a boy yet, and they begin to believe it. After traveling all forenoon, addressing three or four regiments in succession in the afternoon, and passing through all the enthusiastic excitement of the night, the boy of seventy is already off this morning, fresh as ever, to "talk to those gallant Tennessee fellows." No wonder that the soldier boys go wild over him.

A couple of regiments, the Seventeenth Ohio and the Thirty-third Indiana, are expected to move this morning. It is not understood that their movement has any connection with a general advance. They are merely to look after a few troublesome Secessionists.

One is constantly being surprised at the *brains* that he finds enlisted in this war. I have often been astonished at finding men whom I had known moving in the higher walks of life—educated, wealthy, and of the best position—equipped in the blue blouse and fatigue cap, and carrying muskets in the ranks. Readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* will not fail to remember a very remarkable poem—"By the Dead"—that appeared in one of its earlier numbers. The poem attracted unusual attention at the time, and OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES did not hesitate to pronounce the author "one of the most promising young *literateurs* in the country." He continued for some time an always welcome contributor to the *Atlantic,* but at length, for some reason, the public lost sight of him. Judge of my surprise at recognizing, yesterday, the familiar features of my poet-friend in the uniform of the Chaplain of the Seventeenth Ohio! This war is full of just such instances. AGATE.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Further News by the Glasgow off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 12.

The following is the remainder of the *Glasgow's* news:

The *Glasgow* left Queenstown on the evening of the 3d. She has a general cargo and fifty-five cabin and one hundred and forty-five steerage passengers, all well.

She experienced fresh westerly breezes during the voyage.

On the 4th, signaled the steamship *City of Manchester,* from New-York to Liverpool.

On the same night, exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the *Africa,* from New-York to Liverpool.

ITALY.

The issue of a pamphlet at Florence, condemning the temporal power of the Pope, produced a great sensation.

PORTUGAL.

Report says the King of Portugal is to marry a princess of Savoy.

AUSTRIA.

All the functionaries in the Council of Pesth have tendered their resignations.

The Assembly Chamber at Pesth was occupied by military, and the members forcibly prevented from entering.

Count Jaroby had returned unopened the order of the Government requesting him to remain in office.

TURKEY.

It was stated that the Bosnians and Servians had declared in favor of the Montenegrins.

POLAND.

A solemn meeting of the Poles is called for the 10th of October near Lublin.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails had reached England. Rio dates are to Sept. 8.

Coffee active at a decline; good firsts 5$300@5$500; stock, 30,000 bags.

BUENOS AYRES.

Negotiations for peace at Buenos Ayres had been broken off, and a battle was imminent.

The country was under martial law.

The Tariff Act.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS UPON APPEALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 18, 1861.

The following are decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury of questions arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors relating to the proper classification, under the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, of certain articles of foreign manufacture entered at the ports of Boston and New-York.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of Treasury.

The Secretary addressed the Collector at Boston as follows:

I have had under consideration an appeal of Messrs. WYMAN & ARKLEY from your decision subjecting to duty, at the rate of 25 per cent., as a manufacture of jute, under the tariff of March 2, 1861, an article stated by the appraisers at your port to be known as "burlaps."

The appellants claim entry of said goods at the rate of 15 per cent., under the provision for jute goods in section 15.

In my opinion the article in question, being a manufacture of jute, and being of the value of thirty cents, or under, per square yard, was properly charged by you with a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under the provision in the 4th subdivision of section 14 of the Tariff Act of 2d March, 1861, imposing duty on manufactures of jute.

I have had under consideration the appeal of Mr. WM. R. HORTON, from your assessment of duty, at the rate of 40 cents per gallon, on "gin *under* first proof," under the tariff act of 2d March, 1861, the appellant claiming entry of said gin at the rate of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

I am of the opinion that the proper rate of duty to be assessed in this case is that prescribed in the last proviso of the first subdivision of section 6 of the tariff of 2d March, 1861, to wit: "On all spirituous liquors not enumerated, thirty-three and one-third per centum *ad valorem.*" The term "not enumerated" must be understood to mean "all spirituous liquors" for which no other provision is made for such liquors of less strength than that of first-proof.

The Secretary addressed the following letter to the Collector at New-York:

I have had under consideration an appeal of Messrs. ELLIMAN BROTHERS from your decision subjecting to duty, at the rate of 20 per cent., under section 24 of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, certain "fire clay gas retorts," the appellants claiming entry thereof free of duty under the provision for "stone ware, not ornamented, above the capacity of 10 gallons," in section 23.

The claim of the importers to enter the articles in question free of duty, under the provision in section 23 of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, of "stone ware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons," is inadmissible. They are not, it is believed, commercially known and recognized as "stone ware," nor would the use to which they are to be applied indicate them as belonging to that class of articles embraced under the designation of "stone ware" mentioned in the 23d section. In my opinion, the duty was properly assessed at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed by the 24th section of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, "on all articles manufactured in the whole or in part" not enumerated nor otherwise provided for in that act.

I have had under consideration an appeal of Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON from your decision subjecting to duty, at the rate of 30 per cent., under the Tariff Act of March 2, 1861, "worsted fabrics," imported by them, the appellants claiming entry thereof at the rate of 20 per cent., under section 24, as non-enumerated.

The Tariff Act of the 2d March, 1861, does not, as a general fact, make a distinction between woolen and worsted fabrics, but embraces them all under the terms "woolen" and "wool." The merchandise in question was, in my opinion, correctly charged by you with a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* under the third subdivision of the thirteenth section of that Act.

If, as claimed by the importers, the merchandise in question were to be regarded as non-enumerated, it would still be liable to the same rate of duty by virtue of the 20th section of the Tariff act of 1842, resembling, as it does, one or more of the particulars therein specified, the articles embraced in that provision of the Tariff under which you have levied duty in this case.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT LANDSMAN'S PARK.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of FRANZ KARTEN, a soldier of the Forty-fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, who died the day previous from injuries produced by a pistol ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of a fellow-soldier, named WITTEN. The evidence is somewhat contradictory, but several of the witnesses testified that just before the pistol was fired WITTEN was sitting on a mattress, when deceased came towards him, and spitting in his hand held it out towards WITTEN, saying, "Shake hands, brother." WITTEN immediately pulled out a five-barreled revolver and struck it towards deceased. The revolver exploded, and KARTEN fell. WITTEN at once jumped off the mattress, exclaiming, "I did not hit you." A few minutes before a sergeant had tickled WITTEN'S ear, and WITTEN declared that he would shoot the man that again disturbed him. The sergeant repeated the act of tickling, and WITTEN struck out his pistol toward him, but whether he intended to shoot the sergeant or not is uncertain. The inquest was adjourned in order to obtain the evidence of two witnesses, who were present, and who, it is believed, will be able to throw some light upon the intention of WITTEN, who has been taken into custody, and is now confined to await the result of the inquest.

The deceased was about 21 years of age, and a native of Germany. The physician of the hospital testified that the orifice made by the pistol ball, and which was upon the right side of the throat, prevented deceased from taking any kind of nourishment, the food and drink escaping through the wound, and that death ensued more from want of sustenance than from the direct effects of the wound.

SUICIDE OF A CALIFORNIA SHIP CAPTAIN.—Capt. PERRY B. BOWERS, aged 39 years, died by his own hand, at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, on board the ship *Blackhawk,* at Pier No. 16, East River. The testimony of the Captain's nephew, Mr. WM. H. RUSSELL, taken by Coroner JACKMAN, who held an inquest on board the ship, shows that Capt. BOWERS had been for five years a Captain in the California packet line to which the *Blackhawk* belongs; he was not an intemperate man, nor were his business relations in any degree unpleasant; on the contrary, it is represented that his financial matters were very happily regulated, and he seemed to be on the road to fortune; but he suffered from dispepsia, and at times labored under the mental depression which that disease induces, and, for some time anterior to his death, his condition was painful in the extreme. Yet no one dreamed of danger. On Saturday morning he retired to the ship's cabin, and shot himself in the temple with a revolver, and, it is supposed, died at once. The mate was on deck at the time, and heard the report, but his suspicions were not aroused, and it was not until an hour subsequent to the event that, entering the cabin and smelling smoke, and seeking its origin, he discovered his uncle lying dead.

HALLS OF JUSTICE.—Justice CONNOLLY entertained visitors up to a late hour on Saturday evening. They were brought in from every condition in life, and included the thieves and women whose honor, long since departed, is no longer a matter of thought to restrain them in a career of vice. The poor victims of the cup bore the appearance of an ambitious Colonel's regiment in respect of numbers. The magistrate listened to more than one hundred and fifty complaints during the day. Of the number, the most conspicuous was that of MARY CALLAHAN. She is the tool of thieves who are known to the authorities. The Police, knowing her to have been a tool, have often shielded her in the hope of bagging more valuable game; and on one occasion she was saved from a term of penal service at Sing-Sing, which inhospitable abode she at length reached. Some three months since she received a discharge, and is already on the return route through the police courts.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest on board the ship *Black Hawk,* lying at Pier No. 16 East River, on the body a sailor named PERRY B. POWERS, who shot himself through the head with a pistol early Saturday morning. Deceased was a native of the United States, about thirty-nine years of age, and was proved by one of the officers of the ship to which he belonged to have been laboring under a temporary aberration of mind at the time the act was committed.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of WM. THOMPSON, aged about 45 years, a native of Ireland, who died on Friday from injuries received by falling upon the pavement, at the corner of Depeyster and South streets. The deceased, it appears, was subject to fits, and while walking along at the place above named, on the 9th inst., suddenly fell, striking his head upon the stones, causing a fracture of the skull, which resulted in his death as above stated.

THE WEATHER.—The wind yesterday morning was blowing fresh from Northwest, and many of the outward-bound vessels that have obstructed the North River for the past few days took advantage of it and proceeded to sea. During the past few days there have been more vessels at anchor in our rivers than we ever saw before. The prevalence of easterly winds have detained the outward-bound ships, and the same cause has given us an extra number of arrivals, and, as is the custom, they generally anchor in the North River, off the Battery. The number, lately, has been so great as to entirely close the East River to the large tows of boats from Albany.

MUTINY OF A SHIP'S CREW.—Late on Friday evening, as the ship *Caroline Nesmith,* Capt. COMBS, was sailing down the Bay, bound on a voyage to Havre, a part of the crew became mutinous, and one of them, named CHARLES DAYTON, attacked the first mate with a knife, cutting him in a dangerous manner. Subsequently Sergeant HOLLAND, of the Harbor Police, arrested DAYTON, and six others who were engaged in the mutiny, and yesterday they were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed for examination.

FIRE IN A SAW-MILL.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning a steam saw-mill, situated at Nos. 11 and 13 Cannon-street, took fire, and before the firemen could extinguish the flames, the mill and contents were very much damaged. The injury to the mill was about $1,000, fully covered by insurance. Damage to the lumber, which was owned by customers, about $2,000, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ROBBING THE PUBLIC.—Detective FROST Thursday night arrested ELLEN MCCARTY, upon the charge of having stolen a quantity of goods from the Almshouse, where she had been employed as a domestic for the last three years. About $25 worth of the stolen articles were found in her rooms. The accused was committed to answer.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Oct. 11, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 4	159	128	287
Admitted to Oct. 11	27	44	71
Discharged, cured or relieved	37	31	68
Died	5	5	10
Remaining at date	144	136	280
Males			252
Females			28

COMPLETION OF THE ELECTION OF INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday